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UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS CREDENTIALS FROM DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

Debate in General Assembly

OW221327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, September 21 (XINHUA)--The General Assembly at its plenary meeting today accepted the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea upon the recommendation of the Credentials Committee, by a vote of 71 in favour to 35 against, with 34 abstention. The Soviet-Vietnamese attempt and manoeuvres to turn down the recommendation of the committee ended in ignominious failure.

Unreconciled to their defeat at the Credentials Committee two days ago, the Soviet Union and Vietnam today mobilized all the forces they could mobilize by means of pressure and deception to create obstacles at the General Assembly meeting in a vain attempt to install the Heng Samrin clique in the United Nations, or least to keep the seat of Kampuchea vacant.

When the meeting started at 10:30 this morning, the Bulgarian representative came out first to introduce a so-called draft resolution sponsored by the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and nine other followers, which claims that the Credentials Committee "failed to examine properly all relevant communications and to take into account all the aspects of the question" and requests the General Assembly "to invite" the representatives of Heng Samrin clique "to take their seat at the United Nations". Immediately after the Bulgarian representative, the Indian representative tabled a so-called "amendment" sponsored by India, Benin and Madagascar, which calls for "keeping the seat of Kampuchea vacant for the time being". Thus, a heated debate was provoked obviously under the Soviet instigation at today's meeting, which lasted from the morning till night. The representatives of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and a number of other countries took the floor one after another, but their arguments were so groundless and, naturally, were repudiated completely by many representatives of justice-upholding countries.

The representatives of Singapore, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Nepal, Burma, Yugoslavia, New Zealand, and Australia unanimously pointed out that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was a sole legitimate government of that country and the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea should be seated at the United Nations. At the same time, they deplored Vietnam's armed aggression of Democratic Kampuchea.

Mr. Tommy T.B. Koh, representative of Singapore, stressed that even if the Government of Democratic Kampuchea had "bad record of violation" of human rights, "it gives no right under the international law for a neighbouring state to invade its territory, to overthrow its government and to impose a government backed by a neighbouring state."

Malaysian representative Tan Sri Zaiton Ibrahim said that if Democratic Kampuchea were not seated, the General Assembly would be denying a seat to a government that had been victimized by an armed invasion from a neighbouring state.

The Indonesian representative Abdullah Kamil said that the so-called People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea had not been established by the people of Kampuchea, but by foreign aggression. The aggressive act clearly constituted a threat to the peace of the Southeast Asian region, he said.

The Yugoslavian representative Miljan Komatina stressed that "there must be a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. Until that occurred, there could be no challenge to the legality of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

Referring to the "amendment" by India and two others, representatives of Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand, Australia, the U.S. and some others pointed out that it did not qualify as an amendment but constituted a new proposal. The Malaysian representative further pointed out that the aim of the Indian proposal was to "unseat the legitimate representative of Democratic Kampuchea."

Refuting the fallacious argument by Cuba, and some others that "there was a consensus" at the Havana summit meeting on keeping the seat of Democratic Kampuchea empty, the representatives from non-aligned countries including Yugoslavia, Malaysia, Singapore, drew attention to the fact that there was no so-called consensus at the Havana summit of non-aligned countries. As the Malaysian representative exposed that the decision to keep vacant the seat of Democratic Kampuchea in Havana had been arbitrarily imposed on the conference by the host country.

The Chinese representative, Chen Chu, said that the decision made by the Credentials Committee "reflected the just position of the great majority of U.N. member states. It defended the fundamental principles and provisions of the U.N. Charter. He exposed that "the controversies provoked by the Soviet and Vietnamese representatives on the question of the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea and the tricks they have played are all aimed at serving their acts of aggression, expansion and hegemonism." "If their schemes are to succeed, that would be tantamount to tolerating wilful foreign occupation of territories by force of arms and allowing the big and small hegemonists to jeopardize peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world at large and even encouraging and condoning the further expansion of their aggression in that region and other parts of the world," he added. "The Assembly should firmly reject all attempts at negating the report of the Credentials Committee and immediately proceed to approve the report of the committee," he declared.

Shortly before the end of the debate, the representative of Thailand requested the president to seek a legal opinion from the United Nations legal counsel as to whether the document submitted by India was an amendment or a new proposal. This request was immediately supported by the representative of Singapore. Then the Assembly decided to call on the United Nations legal counsel by a vote of 81 in favour, to 31 against, with 26 abstentions. After the explanation by the representative of the United Nations legal counsel, the Assembly decided, by a vote of 43 in favour to 80 against, with 19 abstentions, that the text submitted by India was not an amendment.

The Indian representative then asked to give priority in the voting to the Indian proposal, but his request was again rejected by the Assembly by a vote of 39 in favour to 76 against, with 23 abstentions. Seeing their final failure had been obvious, the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Union, Vietnam and nine other states was obediently withdrawn by the Bulgarian representative. At this moment, the president turned to put to vote the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in its report, which recommends the Assembly accept the Credentials of the Representatives of Democratic Kampuchea. The result of voting was 71 in favour to 35 against, with 34 abstentions. Finally, the president declared that in view of the adoption of the resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee, there was no need to take decision on the Indian proposal. Thus, in the final analysis, the Soviet Union and Vietnam reaped nothing but a bitter defeat after the whole day debate at the plenary meeting.

After the voting, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea expressed "the profound gratitude to the assembly, to the peace-and-justice loving countries which by their vote just now have well shown an act of justice". The result of the voting is a demonstration of "the justice, not aggression, nor violation of the Charter of the United Nations; justice that has recognized the legitimate right of the victim of aggression in this assembly", he said. The General Assembly today also considered the report of the General Committee and adopted the agenda of the current session including the item concerning "the situation in Kampuchea."

PRC Representative's Speech

OW221317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, September 21 (XINHUA)--Chen Chu, vice-chairman of the Chinese delegation, in his statement at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly today stressed that "Democratic Kampuchea is an independent sovereign state. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal government representing the people of Kampuchea," and "it is the only natural for it to send a delegation to attend the current session of the General Assembly."

He said, "The credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the current session of the General Assembly have been submitted in full conformity with the relevant rules of the U.N. Organization and are entirely legal and valid". The recommendation by the Credentials Committee to accept the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea "reflect the just position of the great majority of U.N. member states. It defended the fundamental principles and provisions of the U.N. Charter," he added. "However", he noted, "creating side issues, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have introduced matters irrelevant to the item on the agenda and imposed unnecessary controversies upon the General Assembly, thus bringing serious obstacles to the normal proceeding of the assembly from the very outset."

Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, he said, "is a crudest act of trampling upon the U.N. Charter and a most serious violation of the principles guiding international relations, posing a major threat to peace in Southeast Asia and international security. The undisguised armed aggression against Kampuchea by the Vietnamese authorities has been strongly condemned by the justice-upholding countries and peoples throughout the world." "The Vietnamese authorities have not only refused to withdraw their troops but have increased the number of troops to 200,000, which massacre the Kampuchean people and practise colonial enslavement in an attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean nation and turn Kampuchea into Vietnam's colony," he noted. "Moreover", he continued, "the Vietnamese authorities have created large numbers of refugees in Indochina and expelled them to Southeast Asia, other parts of Asia and the world, resulting in the displacement of some one million people and the death of innumerable people on the seas, and causing heavy economic burdens and serious political and social problems for the international community, particularly those states and areas neighbouring Vietnam."

"The so-called Heng Samrin regime," he said, "is propped up single-handedly by the Vietnamese authorities at bayonet point. It is an out and out puppet of the Vietnamese authorities." "This puppet regime could not survive for a single day without the backing of the Vietnamese troops."

"In order to defend the U.N. Charter and the principles guiding international relations, oppose armed intervention, aggression against and occupation of sovereign states and defend peace and stability in Southeast Asia and international peace and security, we consider that the Assembly should firmly reject all attempts at negating the report of the Credentials Committee and immediately proceed to approve the report of the committee, thus clearing the way of the smooth conduct of the proceedings of the Assembly," he declared.

XINHUA Commentary

OW222136 Beijing XINHUA in English 2114 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

["Commentary: Three Challenges, Three Setbacks"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 21 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Minsheng)--The Government of Democratic Kampuchea won an important victory today on the issue of Kampuchea's representation at the United Nations.

The victory came out from a General Assembly vote on the Credentials Committee's report which recommended that the General Assembly accept the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea. This victory marked the third defeat for the Soviet Union and Vietnam. In the past three days they challenged three times on the international forum around the Kampuchea issue, but met with three setbacks, setting a new shameful record in the U.N. history. The Soviet Union and Vietnam lost a diplomatic skirmish last Wednesday morning when the U.N. Credentials Committee voted 6 to 3 to recommend the General Assembly to accept the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea. They suffered a second loss in another vote in the U.N. General Committee last Wednesday afternoon. They tried very hard to prevent any future Assembly debate on Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, but the General Committee, which passes on agenda items, turned down the proposal 19 to 5.

To majority member states of the United Nations, the issue, whether or not to accept the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, is not only a legal question, but a matter that directly involves the major principle of supporting or opposing foreign occupation of territories by force of arms, a major question of defending or trampling upon the basic principles of the U.N. Charter, and a major question of principle of firmly safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world or allowing the hegemonists to disrupt them. The illegal designs of the Soviet Union and Vietnam are well known to all member states. They arbitrarily attempted to remove the representative of Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations and install in the organization the Heng Samrin clique, the puppet of Vietnam, thereby legalizing Hanoi's aggression against Kampuchea. To realize this purpose, the Soviet Union and Vietnam launched a worldwide diplomatic offensive in the past several months. They made troubles at every international conference in an attempt to prevent Democratic Kampuchea's representative from attending it.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam knew very well that truth is not on their side. They, therefore, resorted to intrigues. Not long before the convening of the current General Assembly session, Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Phan Hien, while meeting with the five ASEAN ambassadors on September 7, criticized the five ASEAN nations for their attitude toward Vietnam in the discussion of the Kampuchea issue at the non-aligned summit. He warned that if the Kampuchea issue was placed on the agenda when the General Assembly opened, "confrontation" would likely emerge. After the opening of the General Assembly session, Soviet diplomats, all smiles, told ASEAN diplomats that the Soviet Union would not raise the issue of Kampuchea's representation at the United Nations this time if the ASEAN nations did not ask for inclusion of the Kampuchea question in the agenda. However, neither Vietnamese intimidation nor the Soviet intrigue could make the ASEAN nations give up their principled stand.

Not reconciled to their failures both at the Credentials Committee and the General Committee, the Soviet Union and Vietnam were preparing to make further trouble at the Assembly's plenary meeting today. In the delegates' lounge and at private luncheons and cocktail parties, they were busy drafting a new proposal together with their allies urging the puppet Heng Samrin regime to take its seat at the United Nations. They were trying to get more supporters. Right at the beginning of today's plenary session, the Soviet Union and Vietnam assumed a posture of offensive. They put forward a draft resolution demanding that the puppet regime of Kampuchea have its seat at the United Nations. They and their followers scrambled to spear one after another in an attempt to put pressure on the session. Summing up their speeches, however, one could catch only two points: One, to make a noise on so-called human rights of Democratic Kampuchea; and two, to draw a false picture of the fact that the puppet regime of Kampuchea has exercised control over the territory of the country. Therefore, one might conclude that the puppet regime of Kampuchea should take the seat at the United Nations.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam were outwardly strong but inwardly weak. With the support of other countries, the ASEAN countries defied the strong, adhered to principles and fought heroically to defend justice. Speakers refuted the two arguments of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. They pointed out no matter how bad the internal policy of one country is, it cannot be served as a pretext for another country to resort to armed aggression and, what's more, if the puppet regime unduly occupied Kampuchea's seat of the United Nations, it would [be] tantamount to the recognition of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea as legal.

Meanwhile, many representatives pointed out the Indian text was not qualified as an amendment but a new draft resolution which could not be put to the vote before the report of the Credentials Committee was voted. The Assembly decided by vote that the Indian text was not an amendment, and no priority would be given to the voting of the Indian text. The atmosphere was very much unfavourable to the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Their arrogance was swept away. Under such conditions, they were obliged to let Bulgaria pronounce on their behalf that they did not insist on voting on their draft resolution. Finally, the General Assembly, by a vote of 71 in favour and 35 against with 34 abstentions, decided to accept the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea. Following this vote, the president declared that now it was not necessary for a vote on the Indian proposal. Up to this time, all the Russian-Vietnamese intrigues played at today's meeting ended with failure.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

OW231958 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Report on 23 September RENMIN RIBAO commentary--title not given]

[Text] In a short commentary published on 23 September, China's RENMIN RIBAO points out: The United Nations' Credentials Committee and General Services Committee adopted the recommendations that the UN General Assembly accept the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea and that it include on its agenda the question over the situation in Kampuchea. Following adoption of these recommendations, the UN General Assembly on 21 September overwhelmingly decided to accept the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea as Kampuchea's legitimate representatives to the current UN General Assembly session. This is the third ignominious failure encountered by Vietnam and its supporter, the Soviet Union, which had vainly attempted to deprive Democratic Kampuchea's representatives of their legitimate seat in the UN General Assembly. It is also another important victory for the Kampuchean people and the countries which uphold justice and oppose aggression.

The short commentary says: Since their occupation of Kampuchea, in disregard of the strong denunciation and opposition of world public opinion, the Vietnamese authorities not only have continued to intensify their aggression against Kampuchea but have also carried out international activities everywhere with the support and connivance of the Soviet Union in an effort to squeeze the Phnom Penh puppet they single-handedly raised into all kinds of international meetings and organizations so as to legalize their aggression against Kampuchea. But these flagrant activities of aggression and expansion by the Vietnamese authorities and the Soviet Union against Kampuchea are very unpopular throughout the world. All justice-upholding countries maintain that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the only Kampuchean Government officially recognized by the United Nations. Recognizing the safeguarding of the legitimate seats of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations and other international organizations is a question of principle regarding whether or not it is necessary to respect a country's independence and sovereignty and whether or not it is permissible for a country to carry out armed intervention and aggression against another country. If we accept the fait accompli of Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and recognize the puppet regime single-handedly raised by the Vietnamese authorities, we will set a very bad precedent and create an extremely serious consequence in the international arena. Therefore, the conspiratorial activities of both Vietnam and the Soviet Union in colluding to oppose Democratic Kampuchea at the UN General Assembly will certainly meet with the opposition of all countries that uphold justice and oppose aggression. This is a victory for international morals.

HAN NIANLONG LEAVES BEIJING TO HEAD PRC'S UNGA DELEGATION

OW221354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, left here by air for New York this evening.

Seeing them off at the airport were Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying. Representative Gong Pusheng and other members of the delegation left by the same plane. Vice-Chairman of the delegation Chen Chu, special adviser Zheng Weizhi, representatives Lai Yali and An Zhiyuan, and alternate representatives Zhou Nan, Ti Jin, Wu Zhen, Bu Zhaomin and Wang Liansheng are already in New York.

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-USSR TALKS ON TROOPS IN CUBA

OW231700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

["Commentary: Diverting Attention"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA correspondent)--Moscow and Washington have once again set their propaganda machines in motion, attacking each other for stationing troops and operating military bases abroad.

The exposure of the presence of a brigade of Soviet troops in Cuba has caught the attention of not only the United States, but also of the whole world. Even though the U.S. public reacts strongly, the U.S. Government is trying to hammer out a solution through "quiet diplomacy", and the behind-the-doors negotiations between Moscow and Washington are reportedly entering into a "sensitive stage". Apart from holding talks with the U.S. on the matter, Moscow has launched a propaganda campaign against the U.S. The Soviet paper PRAVDA claimed on September 11 that the Soviet brigade in Cuba was "helping Cuban servicemen master Soviet military equipment", namely, it was a "training unit", and so, it was "an inalienable right" of the Soviet Union to do so. The article blamed U.S. officials for "adding fuel to the fire" in the loud campaign against the Soviet Union. It even warned that "those who connive at it and the more so inspire it should be aware of the responsibility they are assuming."

TASS and Soviet newspapers then repeatedly talked about the U.S. "military presence in foreign countries", saying that the United States has "nearly 500,000 troops" and "some 2,500 bases" in Western Europe, Latin America, the Persian Gulf and the Far East and is increasing military expenditures. The undertone of these Soviet reports is that: Since the U.S. can send its troops to other countries, why can't the Soviet Union do the same? In response to the Soviet propaganda, the U.S. mass media have issued a list of Soviet troops and bases abroad. Apart from those in Cuba, according to the list, there are hundreds of thousands of Soviet troops in the four East European countries and Mongolia. Moreover, in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Vietnam, South Yemen and Angola, there are large numbers of Soviet "military advisers" who took or are taking a direct part in military operations there and some of them were killed on the battlefield. A recent UPI report pointed out that the TASS propaganda on the U.S. military presence in foreign countries is "a ploy to divert attention" of the people from the Soviet military presence in Cuba.

Apparently enraged at the UPI report, TASS made a prompt reply, saying: "If there is anybody who tries to divert the people's attention.... Then it is not TASS but those who fabricated and spread all types of fantastic falsehoods with ulterior motives."

To speak frankly, that the Soviet Union and the United States have stationed troops and set up military bases in foreign countries is, in effect, a well-known fact rather than a new development. U.S. officials and public opinion usually make no secret of the U.S. military presence abroad while the Soviet Union, flaunting the banner of socialism, is always irritated whenever its troops and military bases abroad are mentioned by others as if it is touched on the raw. As the recent U.S. disclosure of the Soviet military presence in Cuba especially embarrassed the Kremlin, the Soviet Union, precisely a pirate, therefore has to try by all means to cover up its evil doings and dress itself up as a "gentleman".

NIXON CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC, DEPARTS FOR HOME

Dagang Oilfield Tour

OW211856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tianjin, September 21 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon expressed his belief that China had the ability to move forward economically when he visited the Dagang oilfield here today.

He said that some foreigners, who knew nothing about China, were saying that as far as oil exploration and development was concerned China had no experience and would have to depend upon technology from abroad. "What impressed me about this visit is that this is a field developed by Chinese, practically all of the equipment except for some technical bits etc. are Chinese, and the management is Chinese, which is a great indication of China's ability to move forward economically in this and other areas," he said. Mr. Nixon and his party drove to Dagang oilfield in the east coastal area of north China this morning in the company of Zhang Huaisan and Wang Enhui, vice-chairmen of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Gong Dafei, assistant foreign minister.

At the oilfield, oil workers waved to and applauded Mr. Nixon. Chief geologist Li Daopin gave Mr. Nixon an account of the development of the oilfield since its beginnings. He told Mr. Nixon how the workers at the field had found oil 4,000 metres below the ground. "It seems that the oil field has a great future. We have great confidence in it. At present we are engaging in deep prospecting," he said. Mr. Nixon asked in detail about the plan to develop the oilfield, whether there was any plan to cooperate with any foreign oil company in extraction, and other questions. At the worksite of No. 32173 drilling team, a young worker told Mr. Nixon that the team, whose members had an average age of 26 years, had drilled three 4,000-metre wells since the beginning of last year. They took 230 days for the first well, 120 days for the second and 108 days for the third. Pointing to the huge drilling derrick, the worker said: "We are drilling the fourth one. It has already reached 3,580 metres in depth." When Mr. Nixon learned that the 29-year-old worker is the leader of the team, he said "You have done very well." Then Mr. Nixon inspected a production well, a transfer station and a natural gas station.

At the end of the visit, Mr. Nixon told a XINHUA reporter that the intelligence, hard work, and creativeness of the young Chinese oil workers had made a deep impression on him. He held that the development of oil "is a very good area for mutual cooperation between China and the United States." Mr. Nixon and other American guests then drove back to Tianjin and toured the city. This afternoon, Mr. Nixon and his party left here for Beijing by train. They were seen off at the railway station by Chen Weida, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Meeting, Fete With Ye Jianying

OW211526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met former U.S. President Mr. Richard M. Nixon and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Chairman Ye was very happy to meet his old friend again. When Mr. Nixon first visited China as U.S. President in 1972, Chairman Ye received him and climbed with him up the Great Wall.

At today's meeting, Chairman Ye shook hands with Mr. Nixon and said in English: "Glad to see you." He said to Mr. Nixon: "A warm welcome to you, Mr. Nixon, the Chinese people's old and good friend who reopened Sino-U.S. relations." Then Chairman Ye and Mr. Nixon had a friendly conversation. They expressed satisfaction at the daily growth of Sino-U.S. relations. Later, Chairman Ye gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Nixon and other American friends. Present on the occasion were Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and Assistant Foreign Minister Gong Dafei.

XINHUA Interview

OW231358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Report by XINHUA reporter Zhou Cipu: "Our Friendship Is Irreversible--on Mr Nixon's Comments on PRC-U.S. Relationship"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 September--Mr Nixon, who opened the door to Sino-American relations, today wound up his third visit to China with profound friendship toward the Chinese people. During his stay, Mr Nixon earnestly predicted the bright future of the Sino-U.S. relations. He told the reporter that there is every reason for the United States and China to be friends, that "the policy of developing close relationships between the United States and China is irreversible" and that "I can predict greater progress for Sino-U.S. relations."

Mr Nixon stayed in China for 7 days during his first visit to China 7 years and 7 months ago. During that historic visit, he joined Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou in laying the foundation of Sino-U.S. relations. He is therefore respected by the Chinese people. During a recent meeting with Mr Nixon, Chairman Ye Jianying held Mr Nixon's hands for a long time and called him "an old and good friend of the Chinese people." Premier Hua Guofeng said during his meeting with Mr Nixon that the Sino-U.S. joint communique issued in Shanghai in 1972 laid the foundation for the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations and that the Chinese people will always remember the contributions Mr Nixon made in opening Sino-U.S. relations. At the banquet in honor of Mr Nixon, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping also praised the endeavors Mr Nixon made to develop Sino-U.S. relations. Vice Premier Deng hopes that the relations between the two countries will constantly grow in strength just as the California redwood which Mr. Nixon gave China in 1972.

Mr Nixon was interviewed by the XINHUA reporter in the train in which he returned to Beijing from Tianjin on 21 September. He warmly extended his hands to welcome the reporter onto the train. Mr Nixon, though a 66-year-old man, was full of vigor. He always thinks that the establishment of relations with China was the greatest achievement made by the U.S. Government when he was president. Reviewing the progress in developing friendly relations between China and the United States in the past 7 years since the release of the Shanghai Communique, he told the reporter that the progress was much faster than he has anticipated. He said: "I think it was vitally important that the relationship be opened and even more important that it be strengthened today." Both from the standpoint of economic interests and of national security, he added: "I see no possibility in the immediate or in the distant future of us drawing apart again. What I see are factors which are drawing us closer." Then he made a gesture and said in a forceful tone: "Our relationship is sound, on a strong basis. It will now take off, I think."

Mr Nixon gave the following reasons for his view that the Sino-U.S. relationship is now on a sound basis:

1. Both China and the United States feel that it is in the interest of both countries to have a close cooperative relationship in order to assure their survival. He said: "The national survival of China, the national survival of the United States, are both served by a close Chinese-American relationship. Without that relationship, the world would be a very dangerous place, and it is a dangerous place even now."

2. From the economic standpoint, the two countries complement each other. China has enormous human resources and great natural resources. It has a plan for industrialization and economic progress on all fronts. The United States has great financial resources, great technological resources, and when we combine China's population, resources and natural resources and the ability and creativity of the Chinese people, we have a powerful economic machine which serves the interests of both countries.

3. A natural friendship has developed in recent years as more Americans get to know more Chinese and more Chinese get to know more Americans.

Mr Nixon regarded the above-mentioned three factors as the essential ingredients for a positive, constructive and lasting relationship between China and the United States for the years ahead. The Chinese people warmly welcomed Mr Nixon every time he visited China. During his recent visit in Tianjin, thousands of pedestrians on Heping Road, a busy road, spontaneously waved to greet him. With a broad smile on his face, Mr Nixon happily stepped out of his car to meet them. Many pedestrians warmly shook hands with him and gave him their regards. Mr Nixon wished them new successes in their work.

Speaking of his impression of the Chinese people, Mr Nixon said: The Chinese people "have a sense of mission. They are still poor but they are not dejected. They are determined to build a better life." He praised the Chinese people as "very good and strong people," "they have a great future, a future they will make." Mr Nixon holds that the Chinese people's four modernizations program is a sound one; that the Chinese leaders are able, efficient and powerful. He said: "I am impressed by the practical approach of Premier Hua and Vice Premier Deng. The modernization program is realistic. The goals are high but the plans are sound and I believe there is no question that it should have the support of the Chinese people and whatever support the United States will provide as well."

Discussing the current world situation with the reporter, Mr Nixon pointed out that now the main danger to the world or the threat to world peace comes from the expansionist activities of the Soviet Union. He said: In recent years they have been expansionists and adventurists in the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Europe, Africa and even in Latin America. Under the circumstances, the best answer to that is for the United States, China and Western Europe to be strong enough so that the Soviet Union or any other country that attempts to be expansionist realizes that the forces of peace and security are stronger than they are. It is necessary to form a united front against expansionism. [Beijing XINHUA in English at 1638 GMT on 22 September in a similar report omits the previous sentence]

Mr Nixon is writing his memoirs. He made his second visit to China in 1976, which marked the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Shanghai Communiqué. He said that he hopes to come to China again when the Shanghai Communiqué marks its 10th anniversary. Mr Nixon said that his third visit to China had made him become "an even stronger friend of the Chinese people." He hopes that Sino-U.S. relations will be constantly consolidated and strengthened as time goes by.

Departure From Beijing

OW220734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon and his party left here for home by air this morning, ending his six-day visit to China. Mr. Nixon said to reporters before his departure that his visit had been successful. He noted that through bilateral talks he had come to understand that Chinese leaders' analysis of the world situation and their views on certain international problems were comprehensive and penetrating.

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Seeing them off at the airport were Huang Zhen, minister of culture, and Gong Dafei, assistant foreign minister. U.S. Ambassador to China Mr Leonard Woodcock and Mrs. Woodcock were also present.

U.S. RECONNAISSANCE OVERFLIGHT OF DPRK TERRITORY NOTED

OW211522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

["American Plane Intrudes Into Airspace of DPRK"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21 (XINHUA)--An American "SR-71" high-speed and high-altitude reconnaissance plane intruded 33 miles within the military security line east of Kosong County of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday for espionage and hostile acts, according to KCNA.

The agency noted that the above-mentioned flight marked the seventh time an American spy plane had intruded deep into the airspace within the security line in September. "Should the U.S. imperialists continue to carry out such hostile activities, defying our repeated warnings, it must bear all the consequences arising therefrom," the agency said.

SECRETARY BROWN'S COMMENTS ON DEFENSE, SALT NOTED

OW212204 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1603 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 20 September--Washington: In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown on 19 September expressed strong support for the organization of a 100,00-strong man force for quick deployment so that they could be promptly sent to any trouble spot in the Caribbean Sea or Persian Gulf.

The secretary of defense said: "The United States must maintain the ability to dispatch adequate troops to remote areas to support our friends and allies. In dealing with Europe's defenses, Brown reaffirmed U.S. commitments to the security and integrity of Western Europe. He said that this "is not only in the interests of Europe but in the vital interests of the United States." He also stressed that "The United States is prepared to use whatever power is necessary to defend the NATO area."

In his testimony, Brown called on the Senate to support President Carter's military budget plan for the next fiscal year with a real 3-percent increase. He said: Even with the SALT treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union, the United States still should adequately increase its military budget to maintain the balance of power in strategic areas. He said that the U.S. Government would continue to study the defense budget question and that if the 3- percent increase should prove to be insufficient, he would recommend an additional increase.

He also called on the Senate to approve the U.S.-Soviet SALT II treaty as soon as possible. He said: Approval of this treaty and of the recommendation for an annual 3-percent increase in the defense budget will give the United States satisfactory security guarantees in the face of future Soviet challenges. Otherwise, the United States will face a painful choice in coping with increasingly dangerous difficulties in the 1980's.

SINO-SOVIET TALKS TO BEGIN SOON IN MOSCOW

XINHUA Commentary

OW222048 Beijing XINHUA in English 2024 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

["Commentary: To Settle Issues or Erect Obstacles?"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA correspondent)--The Sino-Soviet talks, drawing attention from world public opinion, will soon begin in Moscow. As is known to all, the proposal for the talks was put forward by the Chinese side on April 3 this year. But the Soviet Union, while accepting the proposal, has made quite a lot of comments unfavourable to the holding of the talks before they actually begin.

What are the main contents of these comments?

First, the Soviet Union has tried hard to create suspicion on the motive of the Chinese side. In his TV speech in Hungary on June 1, Leonid Brezhnev said malignantly that China has become a serious hotbed of war danger, adding that China's action to give up the Sino-Soviet treaty is not very consistent with its expressed willingness to improve relations. Speaking in the Kremlin on June 12, he noted that the abrogation of the treaty could not but make one more skeptical over Beijing's aim. Within a few days, other Soviet leaders repeated what Brezhnev had uttered. Moscow's mass media followed suit by stating that what warranted interest was the motive with which China put forward its proposal. They continued that "resorting to strategic manoeuvres and having no sincerity, what the Beijing leaders proposed is only a trap." "One has the impression," that the Beijing leaders attempt to make use of their move to cover up their war preparations." Whether the talks will succeed or not "depends, to a decisive extent, on China's sincerity, whether or not it is ready not to see the Soviet Union and the world as a whole through the glasses of Maoism," they said.

Second, Moscow reaffirmed that its consistent anti-China policy would remain unchanged. Soviet leader Chernenko declared in the city of Frunze on August 15 that just as the 25th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party pointed out, "The Chinese leadership's policy of heightening tension must be rebutted". He also announced that the Soviet Union "is, as before, the resolute opponent to the Maoist theory and practice". Another Soviet leader, Suslov, went a step further in attacking China when he stated in Bryansk on September 18 that "we resolutely condemn the Maoist ideology and policy hatefully hostile to" Marxism-Leninism, the socialist interests, peace and the cause of various countries for liberation". He added, China's "armed aggression" against Vietnam, its "threat to and interference in other countries' internal affairs and its consistent attempts to sabotage detente--all these dangerous expressions of Beijing's hegemonist and big-power chauvinist policies are met, [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1150 GMT on 22 September in a similar report renders this phrase as: All this has been met] as before, with the due repudiation from our side." He emphasized, "Our stand remains unshakable. Now, all rest with the Chinese side, namely, whether it is ready to adopt a sensible and constructive attitude during the forthcoming negotiations." Meanwhile, Soviet media went so far as to urge China to "split with Maosim", clamouring that they intended to accelerate internal "change" in China.

Third, it unilaterally set a host of limits to the negotiations. Soviet leaders demanded that any issue relating to a third country must not be dealt with ("a third country" naturally means the country used by the Soviet Union to threaten China).

The Soviet press and the press of its allies echoed that the issue of withdrawing troops from the border area should not be discussed, nor should the issue of border negotiations be placed on the agenda. It was at that time that the Soviet Union started a new campaign against China, attacking her domestic and foreign policies with the most vicious words it would find in Russian dictionaries.

To accentuate the atmosphere, the Soviet Central Television Station screened on September 4 a sinister anti-China film entitled "Instigators From the Celestial Empire". The film-maker threw to the wind the much advertised "conscience of art" and "political morality" in order to slander China and twist her image so as to create and whip up anti-China sentiments among the Soviet people. For example, while showing Chinese children in a kindergarten holding toy tanks and carbines in their hands, the commentary says, "Children love to play 'war' games, but in China, children can play nothing but 'war' games." The film even goes so far as to make use of montage to present pictures portraying the target-shooting scenes by Chinese soldiers and Soviet women with babies in their arms to make a consecutive whole.

In view of these facts, it is clear to all what aim the Soviet leaders were pursuing. No wonder Italy's ANSA news agency, while commenting on the Soviet anti-China propaganda, said on August 11, "The Soviet Union's anti-China campaign has reached new heights" and "observers did not expect a truce in the campaign even for the start of Sino-Soviet talks next month in Moscow for the normalization of relations." A correspondent of the Italian paper CORRIERE DELLA SERA reported from Moscow on September 9, "In the past few days, the Soviet press made, almost daily, continuous, harsh attacks on China and the Chinese people. This was done in preparation for the eventuality, as many diplomatic officials in Moscow expect, that the Sino-Soviet negotiations would flop, and the blame for the failure would naturally lie on the Chinese." Commenting on Suslov's speech, A.P. also said on September 18, "He struck out sharply at Chinese policy. Some Western observers had expected such public attacks to decline on the eve of the talks, scheduled to begin later this month in Moscow, but the Soviet news media and public officials have kept up a steady anti-Chinese barrage." People cannot help asking the question: Whether the Soviet Union, by its doings on the eve of the negotiations, intended to promote or to set obstacles to the negotiations?

Possible Agenda Reported

OW230327 Beijing XINHUA in English 0311 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--A Chinese Government delegation headed by Wang Youping, vice foreign minister and special representative of the Chinese Government, left here today by plane for Moscow to hold negotiations with the Soviet Union on questions affecting relations between the two countries.

The coming negotiations were initiated by China. On April 3rd, the Chinese Foreign Ministry informed the Soviet side in a note that the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China decided not to extend the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between China and the Soviet Union beyond its expiration on April 11, 1980. The Chinese side reiterated the consistent stand of the Chinese Government that the differences of principle between China and the Soviet Union should not hamper the maintenance and development of their normal state relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

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To this end, the Chinese Government has proposed to the Soviet Government that negotiations be held between China and the Soviet Union for the solution of outstanding issues and the improvement of relations between the two countries. Since then the two sides have exchanged notes and memoranda, expounding their respective views on the aims, contents and tasks of the negotiations.

The Chinese side pointed out in explicit terms that during the negotiations the two sides should hold extensive talks for the solution of pending issues and the improvement of relations between the two countries. The Chinese side said that apart from the Sino-Soviet border negotiations which should continue so as to achieve results as early as possible, the negotiations should include removal of the obstacles to the normalization of relations between the two states. The laying down of principles governing these relations and the development of trade, scientific, technological and cultural exchanges on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and relevant documents should be signed in accordance with the outcome of the negotiations. The Chinese side also considered that any question raised by either side in the course of exchange of documents should be placed on the agenda for discussion by the two sides on an equal footing.

The Soviet side in its memoranda to China, apart from reaffirming Soviet positions which had been made public several years ago, suggested that opposition to seeking privileges or hegemony be included in the negotiations. The Chinese side stated: "The Chinese Government's stand on the question of combating hegemonism is consistent and known to all. The Chinese side held that judging a state whether it pushes or combats hegemonism in world affairs is primarily not its words but its concrete action. This question which affects the relations between the two countries should naturally be placed on the agenda of the Sino-Soviet talks.

In the course of exchange of documents, the two sides also exchanged views on the rank, time, venue and other questions concerning the negotiations. They agreed that China and the Soviet Union should hold negotiations by special government representatives at vice-foreign minister level. The Chinese Government appointed vice-foreign minister Wang Youping as the special representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China and head of the delegation. The two sides agreed that the talks should begin in late September this year. The Chinese side also proposed that the talks be held in the capitals of the two countries in rotation.

PRC Delegation's Departure for Moscow

OW230317 Beijing XINHUA in English 0309 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--A Chinese Government delegation led by Wang Youping, vice-foreign minister and special representative of the government, left Beijing by air this morning for Moscow to negotiate with the Soviet side on questions relating to the relations between the two countries. On the same plane are deputy leader of the delegation Li Huichuan and representative Shao Tianren. Representative Ma Xusheng is already in Moscow. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Haifeng. Also present was G.V. Kiryeev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy here.

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Delegation's Arrival in Moscow

OW231512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, September 23 (XINHUA) --Special representative and head of the delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China to the Sino-Soviet negotiations and Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Youping arrived here this morning at the head of the Chinese delegation.

Wang Youping was greeted at the airport by L.F. Ilichev, head of the Soviet Government delegation and vice-foreign minister; N.S. Kapitsa, deputy head of the delegation and director of the First Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; and others. Present on the occasion were Tian Zengpai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here; Ma Xusheng, member of the Chinese Government delegation and counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here; and other Chinese diplomats.

Wang Youping's Arrival Statement

OW231511 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

["Statement of Head of Chinese Government Delegation in Moscow"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 23 (XINHUA) --Following is a statement made to the press by Wang Youping, special representative and head of the delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China and vice-foreign minister, upon his arrival here this morning to attend the Sino-Soviet negotiations:

Entrusted by the Chinese Government and people and motivated by friendly sentiments towards the Soviet people and a sincere desire to improve Sino-Soviet relations, the delegation of the government of the People's Republic of China and myself have come to Moscow to hold negotiations with the Soviet side on the relations between the two countries.

Everyone knows that it was the Chinese Government which proposed the holding of such negotiations to the Soviet Government last April. We always hold that the differences of principle between China and the Soviet Union should not hamper the maintenance and development of their normal state relations on the basis of the five principles, namely, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. We earnestly hope that the coming negotiations will bring about a genuine improvement in the relations between our two countries. The Chinese delegation will do its utmost towards this end. We sincerely hope that these negotiations will produce positive results. This is the ardent wish of the Chinese people and is, I believe, also that of the Soviet people.

The Chinese and Soviet peoples have built and developed a profound friendship over long years of common revolutionary struggle. The Chinese people have always cherished this friendship. I wish to take this opportunity to convey the warm greetings of the Chinese people to the great Soviet people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition.

XINHUA REPORTS ON SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW231645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--Vietnam continued armed provocations against the border areas of China's Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in mid-September. At 02:00 on September 15, Vietnamese armed personnel fired over 40 bullets at the Jingjia area of Jinchang commune in Maguan County, Yunnan Province. At 17:00 the same day, they again fired at the Houzijing production team of the Cizhuba production brigade in Yunnan's Malipo County, killing commune member Zhang Jinfang.

Between 08:00 and 19:00 on September 16, Vietnamese armed personnel fired and shelled repeatedly at Shuitouzhai in Jinchang commune, Maguan County, firing a total of more than 380 bullets and 3 artillery shells. At 13:00 on September 17, armed Vietnamese fired more than 30 bullets and shells at Shuitouzhai.

At 15:00 on September 16, more than 20 armed Vietnamese intruded into the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and fired at commune members of the Xiabanbang production team of the Tongmian commune in Ningming County, who were grazing cattle. At 16:40 the following day, several Vietnamese armed personnel fired more than 30 rounds at some 30 commune members working in the fields of the Dongzhong production brigade of the Dongzhong commune in Guangxi's Fangcheng County.

XINHUA: THREE SRV OFFICERS KILLED IN KAMPUCHEA

OW221002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Three commanding officers of the Vietnamese aggressor troops were killed in the first two weeks in September. Radio Democratic Kampuchea announced today. On September 13, the Kampuchean revolutionary forces killed a Vietnamese division commander and a battalion commander on the Stung Trang highway in Kompong Cham Province. On September 3, the Kampuchean forces in Kratie District of Kratie Province, killed and wounded a horde of Vietnamese aggressors including a captain. Large quantities of arms, ammunition and other war materiel were seized.

XINHUA REPORTS DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA VICTORY AT UN

Singaporean Support for Democratic Kampuchea

OW221720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, September 21 (XINHUA)--The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal government of Kampuchea and the credentials of its delegation should be approved by the U.N. General Assembly, declared the representative of Singapore at this morning's plenary session considering the report of the credentials committee. Mr. Tommy T.B. Koh eloquently refuted the Bulgarian ambassador's allegation that the so-called "Government of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea" was a legal one. He said, "I recall, as a matter of historical fact which is simple but irrefutable, that on Christmas Day, December 25, 1978, more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops invaded the territory of Kampuchea and compelled the legal government of Kampuchea to leave the capital and to carry on the war of resistance in the country."

He emphasized, "The important thing is that it gives no right under international law for a neighbouring state to invade its territory, to overthrow its government and to impose a government backed by the neighbouring state. If we are to recognize a doctrine of humanitarian intervention, I submit that the world will be even more dangerous than it is now for us small countries. This is because, larger countries with great military might will, on the pretext of saving the people from their inhumane government, resort to armed forces to intervene in the internal affairs of other country, to overthrow its government and to impose a government backed by the foreign power." Referring to the false allegation that the so-called "Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea" has exercised an effective control over the entire territory of that country, Mr. Koh said, "The war of resistance by patriotic elements, not necessarily those loyal to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, but all patriotic elements including Sihanoukites and others, the war of resistance against foreign military forces continues." "The war continues," he emphasized. "It cannot be said that the government inside the capital has exercised an effective control over the entire territory of Kampuchea."

In commenting on the remarks of the Indian representative that the sixth non-aligned summit held in Havana arrived at a consensus that the seat of Democratic Kampuchea is kept vacant, Mr. Koh said, "As a loyal member of the non-aligned movement, I don't think we should wash the dirty linens in public. We have an intrafamily quarrel." "In Havana, the countries close to the region of conflict, including Singapore, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Thailand, Burma, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Indonesia and Nepal have the same position. The position is that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal government of that country which was overthrown by act of armed intervention from a foreign power and that, the new government in Phnom Penh subsists on the backing of the foreign country whose armed forces have not only remained in the Kampuchean territory but also been augmented."

Democratic Kampuchean Appeal to UN

OW211417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today called upon the present session of the United Nations General Assembly to take measures to force Vietnam to withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea without any conditions and to let the Kampuchean people settle their problems without any interference from outside forces. The radio report said that it was well-known that Vietnam had committed aggression against Kampuchea and now large numbers of Vietnamese aggressors were slaughtering the Kampucheans. "Traitor Heng Samrin is nobody but a henchman of Vietnam," it declared. The radio stated that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the sole legal representative of the Kampuchean people. "It is waging a valiant struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and their running dogs in order to maintain Kampuchea's independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment and defend the United Nations Charter and the principles of the non-aligned movement," stated the radio.

The radio said that it was clear to world opinion that Vietnam's proposal that Kampuchea's seat be left vacant was nothing but a trick by Vietnam and its expansionist co-partners aimed at extricating themselves from the position of the accused, and averting both world opinion and the U.N. General Assembly session from the demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

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TITO SPEAKS ON RESULTS OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW240750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, September 23 (XINHUA)--"What is most important now is organized and thorough implementation of the non-aligned movement's decisions and concrete actions for a positive solution of major issues in the present-day world," said President Tito today at Mount Kadinjaca outside Titovo Uzice, western Serbia.

He made the above remarks at the inaugural ceremony of a monument to the combatants of the workers battalion who fell in the battle to defend Uzice and cover the withdrawal of the main forces and the partisan headquarters in 1941. The ceremony was attended by over 100,000 people. The results of the non-aligned summit, he said "are interpreted differently, onesidedly and in a distorted way somewhere. Some see them, above all, as a condemnation of the policies of some countries while losing sight of the whole, of what is essential for international relations in their entirety. Others represent them in the way they would wish them to be. There are those who still cannot realize that non-alignment is not anyone's reserve or transmission. By its essence it cannot, and it shall never be that."

"What is in the interest of all and what unites us was far stronger than these differences," Tito added. Tito pointed out that the sixth summit conference of the non-aligned countries has energetically reaffirmed the basic principles of non-alignment formulated in Belgrade 18 years ago, reinforced the movement's unity and capability and proved that the movement is an independent and non-bloc factor which has growing influence in world affairs. President Tito also recalled the hard anti-fascist struggles in the Uzice Republic in 1941 and spoke of current internal economic policies.

TITO RECEIVES WANG RENZHONG IN BELGRADE

OW211902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, September 21 (XINHUA)--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito received and had a friendly conversation with Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong in Tara near the Yugoslav city of Titovo Uzice at midday today.

On the occasion, the Chinese vice-premier said that Comrade Hua Guofeng was satisfied with the incessant progress made in the relations between the two parties and two countries of China and Yugoslavia. The Chinese side will make persistent efforts to promote the protracted, all-round and stable development of the relations between the two countries.

In a very cordial atmosphere, the Yugoslav president talked about the international and domestic situation and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. President Tito said that his friendly visit to China the year before last still remained fresh in his memory. Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Zhou Qiuye was present on the occasion. Also present were Branislav Ikonic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, and Berislav Badurina, chief of the office of the president.

TENTATIVE ACCORD REACHED ON SINAI PEACE-KEEPING PLANS

OW201748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)--The United States, Egypt and Israel reached a tentative agreement yesterday in Washington on a peace-keeping arrangement for the Sinai, according to reports from that city.

This was announced by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at a news conference in the State Department. The announcement followed two days of negotiations in Washington with the Egyptian Defence Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Vance said that under the proposed three-year agreement, the United States would continue manning electronic monitoring stations in Sinai and the 200 civilian American technicians, who have been there since late 1975 under the Egyptian-Israeli Sinai disengagement accord, would remain. The United States would increase its aerial reconnaissance patrols over Sinai, he added, but no American ground troops would be involved.

Egyptian Defence Minister 'Ali and Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan said that their countries would maintain their own military patrols in Sinai as well. 'Ali said that forces in Egypt and Israel would work together to supervise the implementation of the peace treaty.

In accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Israel would withdraw from Sinai completely within three years and return that territory to Egypt. Vance said it would still be necessary to work out a permanent peace-keeping plan for Sinai after Israel's withdrawal was completed. The agreement is to be submitted to the three governments for formal approval.

NEW CENTRAL AFRICAN PRESIDENT WARNS USSR ABOUT ARMS SHIPMENTS

OW231222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union must stop shipping arms and ammunition to the Central African Republic, President David Dacko said in a statement broadcast over Radio Bangui yesterday, according to a report from Yaounde.

Dacko also appealed to Libya not to interfere in other country's internal affairs.

At a press conference in Bangui on the same day, Dacko said that he had drawn up the plan for seizing power with France and some friendly African countries. He added that he has released all the political prisoners in the Ngaba-Nga prison.

President Dacko, who assumed power after the overthrow of Emperor Bokassa the First of the Central African Empire, proclaimed the country a republic on September 20. He appointed former Prime Minister Henri Maidou as vice-president and prime minister of the republic.

In a broadcast statement to the nation, Dacko denounced Emperor Bokassa for his corruption and tyranny which had brought the country to the brink of collapse. Dacko also condemned Bokassa for his massacre of hundreds of Central African children which had thrown him into utter isolation. According to Western news agencies reports, Bokassa was negotiating for a loan with the Libyan authorities in Tripoli when the coup took place. Bokassa left for France after the coup.

ROYO DETERMINED TO ENTER CANAL ZONE ON TIME

OW221940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Panama City, September 21 (XINHUA)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo reiterated here today his country's determination to enter the Panama Canal Zone on October 1 as scheduled in the new canal treaties whether or not the U.S. Congress implements the new treaties. The president made the remark in a reference to the refusal by the U.S. House of Representatives yesterday to approve a legislation for implementing the treaties submitted by a mixed committee of both houses of the U.S. Congress.

The president pointed out that though this was not a final decision by the U.S. Congress, Panama "will enter the Canal Zone without hesitation," whatever the final decision will be. Signed in September 1977 by the then Panamanian President Omar Torrijos and U.S. President Carter, the treaties are to go into effect on October 1 this year. In a discussion of the new treaties in the U.S. Congress at the beginning of this year, the House of Representatives insisted on the inclusion in the new treaties of an amendment which runs counter to the spirit of the treaties. Panama has made it clear on many occasions that it will never allow the U.S. Congress to make any change in the spirit and wording of the new treaties, and tit-for-tat struggles have been unfolded over this.

PHAM VAN DONG LEAVES HAVANA AFTER 4-DAY VISIT TO CUBA

OW221722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Prime Minister Phan Van Dong left Havana on the afternoon of September 20 after a four-day visit to Cuba, according to a report from the capital of Cuba.

During his visit, Pham Van Dong held talks with Fidel Castro. Working hand in glove at the just-concluded non-aligned summit conference, they played a major role in the attempt to lead the movement away from its independent and non-bloc orientation so as to sabotage the unity of the movement. What further actions they are planning to take towards the movement and how they will act in the international arena to serve Soviet strategy are now the centre of close attention from the world public.

Prior to his visit to Cuba, Pham Van Dong had visited Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Jamaica. During his Latin American tour, Pham Van Dong tried his best to defend Vietnam's armed aggression and protracted occupation of Democratic Kampuchea and its massive expulsion of refugees. He canvassed support for the puppet regime in Phnom Penh, trying to squeeze it into the international community. Moreover, he made anti-China remarks on many occasions.

PRC RED CROSS EXTENDS SYMPATHY TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

OW180810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 18 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Red Cross Society extends deep sympathy to the victims of hurricane in a telegram to the Red Cross Society of the Dominican Republic today. The message reads:

"Learning that a hurricane recently hit the Caribbean region and caused sufferings and losses to the people of your country, the Red Cross Society of China and all its members hereby express our deep sympathy. Our society has decided to donate to your society renminbi 10,000 yuan in cash to help relieve your afflicted people, and requests you to convey to them our sincere sympathy and solicitude."

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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HUA, OTHERS SPEAK AT CPPCC MEETING ON ECONOMIC POLICY

OW211447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 21 September--From 14 to 21 September, the CPPCC National Committee held a discussion meeting to discuss and conduct democratic consultations with people from various parties and with nonparty personnel on adjusting the purchasing prices for some agricultural and sideline products and on raising wages for some workers, on accelerating agricultural development and on summing up work since the founding of the nation.

Chairman Hua Guofeng of the CCP Central Committee attended the discussion meeting and delivered a speech at the end of the meeting. He said: To adjust the purchasing prices for some agricultural and sideline products and to raise wages for some workers, accelerate agricultural development and sum up work since the founding of the nation are important matters affecting the national economy and the people's living standards. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct democratic consultations with our friends from various parties and with our nonparty friends and to solicit their views so as to carry out our work well. The comrades present here have been our party's old friends for many years. We have traveled together over the past 30 years. In years past you have cooperated with our party and done a great deal of work. We believe that our friends from various parties and our nonparty friends will definitely be able to make even greater contributions in the new Long March.

At the discussion meeting, Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, said: To convene democratic consultative meetings and organize people from various parties and nonparty personnel to conduct democratic consultations on the major principles and policies of the party and the government is a fine tradition initiated by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway, this tradition was undermined and interrupted. Now this tradition has been restored. It is our belief that our friends from various parties as well as our nonparty friends will certainly be able to emancipate their thinking and vie with one another in speaking up freely and expressing their views on the major principles and policies of the party and the government.

At the discussion meeting, Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, offered explanations regarding adjusting the purchasing prices of some agricultural and sideline products and on raising wages for some workers. Hu Qiaomu, deputy secretary general of the CCP Central Committee, delivered a speech on a special topic to sum up work since the founding of the nation. During the discussion meeting, the participants spoke out freely, with each one expressing his own views. They offered many good opinions and suggestions on the three questions put forward for democratic consultation.

Attending the discussion meeting were responsible comrades of the CCP Central Committee, people from various parties, nonparty personnel and other patriotic personnel-- Deng Yingchao, Fang Yi, Peng Zhen, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Yang Jingren, Ping Jiesan, Li Weiham, Zhou Yang, Zhu Yunshan, Wang Kunlun, Chen Cisheng, Liu Fei, Zhu Xuefan, Qu Wu, Gan Cisen, Wu Maosun, Shi Liang, Hu Yuzhi, Chu Tunan, Li Wenyi, Sun Qimeng, Sun Xiaocun, Zhou Jianren, Ye Shengtao, Xu Boxin, Ge Zhicheng, Ji Fang, Yan Xirmin, Xu Binru, Huang Dingchen, Wu Xiang, Xu Deheng, Pan Shu, Mao Yisheng, Yan Jici, Sun Chengpei, Cai Xiao, Tian Fuda, Xu Mengshan, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Xu Dixin, Sha Qianli, Wu Xuezhi, Luo Shuzhang, Hu Ziyang, Dong Qiwu, Zhuang Xiquan and Bancen Erdini Quqigyi Gyancan.

HEADWAY IN OCEAN TRANSPORT REPORTED

OW220524 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0815 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 21 September--China has made headway in ocean transport. As of the end of June this year, our country already had 391 freighters of various types with a total capacity of over 7 million dun of cargo. This ocean-going fleet has become the main force to transport China's foreign trade materials.

In the initial stage of nationwide liberation, our country's ocean transport was almost nonexistent. The data provided by the China Ocean Transport Company show that the freight capacity of our country's ocean-going freighters was still very small up to 1964 and that most of foreign trade materials were transported by freighters leased from foreign countries. In order to change the situation in light of Comrades Mao Zedong's and Zhou Enlai's proposals, China has on the one hand vigorously developed its ship-building industry and on the other used bank credit loans to purchase foreign freighters, thereby augmenting our country's ocean-transport. Especially since 1972, the country's freight capacity has increased by more than 800,000 dun annually and, as a result, increased the amount of foreign trade materials transported by Chinese freighters. The situation in which China had to rely on foreign freighters has been changed. Chinese ocean freighters have now opened up navigation routes to many countries in Asia, Africa, the Americas, Europe and Oceania. Chinese freighters sail on the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans as well as on the Red Sea, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Baltic Sea day and night and visit more than 400 ports in 100 countries and regions.

Ocean transport is an invisible trade as well as an indispensable navigation tool in international trade. The progress achieved in our country's ocean transport has not only promoted foreign trade but also earned a large amount of foreign exchange profits, thus contributing to the building of the four modernizations.

CHINA ANNOUNCES 30-YEAR ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Industrial Output

OW220339 Beijing XINHUA in English 0305 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Following are figures for China's output of major industrial products for 1949, 1952 and 1978 (1952 being the year preceding the first five-year plan):

	1949	1952	1978
Coal	32,430,000 tons	66,490,000 tons	618,000,000 tons
Crude oil	121,000 tons	436,000 tons	104,050,000 tons
Electricity	4,310 million kWh	7,260 million kWh	256,550 million kWh
Pig iron	252,000 tons	1,929,000 tons	34,790,000 tons
Steel	158,000 tons	1,349,000 tons	31,780,000 tons
Timber	5,670,000 cubic metres	11,200,000 cubic metres	51,620,000 cubic metres
Cement	660,000 tons	2,860,000 tons	65,240,000 tons

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Chemical Fertilizer (counted on the basis of 100 per cent effectiveness)	6,000 tons	39,000 tons	8,693,000 tons
Machine tools	1,600	13,700	183,200
Power generating equipment	--	6,000 kW	4,838,000 kW
Motor vehicles	--	--	149,100
Tractors	--	--	113,500
Cotton cloth	1,890 million metres	3,830 million metres	11,029 million metres
Sugar	199,000 tons	451,000 tons	2,267,000 tons
Bicycles	14,000	80,000	8,540,000

(Source: The State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China.)

Transportation, Freight

OW220341 Beijing XINHUA in English 0314 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Following are figures for the extent of China's transportation network and freight turnover for 1949, 1952 and 1978 (1952 being the year preceding the first five-year plan):

	1949	1952	1978
Railways	22,000 km.	24,500 km.	50,400 km.
Motor roads	80,700 km.	126,700 km.	890,200 km.
Inland waterways	73,600 km.	95,000 km.	136,000 km.
Civil air routes (including overseas routes)	--	13,100 km.	149,000 km.
Railway goods traffic	18,400 million ton-km.	60,200 million ton-km.	533,300 million ton-km.
Motor road goods traffic	800 million ton-km.	1,400 million ton-km.	27,400 million ton-km.
Waterway goods traffic	6,300 million ton-km.	14,600 million ton-km.	377,900 million ton-km.
Goods traffic by air	--	--	97 million ton-km.

(Source: The State Statistical Bureau
of the People's Republic of China.)

Agricultural Output

OW220340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0309 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Following are figures for China's output of major farm products for 1949, 1952 and 1978 (1952 being the year preceding the first five-year plan):

	1949	1952	1978
Grain	113.2 million tons	163.9 million tons	304.75 million tons
Cotton	445,000 tons	1,304,000 tons	2,167,000 tons
Peanuts, sesame and rapeseed	2,328,000 tons	3,729,000 tons	4,568,000 tons
Sugar cane	2,642,000 tons	7,116,000 tons	21,117,000 tons
Beetroot	191,000 tons	479,000 tons	2,702,000 tons
Jute, ambary hemp	37,000 tons	306,000 tons	1,088,000 tons
Silk cocoons	43,000 tons	123,000 tons	228,000 tons
Tea	41,000 tons	83,000 tons	268,000 tons
Hogs (at the end of the year)	57,750,000	89,770,000	301,290,000
Sheep, goats (at the end of the year)	42,350,000	61,780,000	169,940,000
Large animals (at the end of the year)	60,020,000	76,460,000	93,890,000
Aquatic products	450,000 tons	1,670,000 tons	4,660,000 tons

Note: Large animals means horses, cattle, mules, donkeys and camels. (Source: The State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China.)

STATE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION MEETING MARKS PRC ANNIVERSARY

OW232212 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] In celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the country, the State Agricultural Commission and its subordinate departments and bureaus invited 181 agricultural scientists and agricultural educators in Beijing to a unique discussion meeting at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 22 September. Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Chen Yonggui, Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades of the central authorities attended. They happily joined the broad masses of agricultural science and education workers and sat and talked privately with them. They also had their pictures taken together with them to commemorate the occasion. During the meeting, Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Chen Yonggui, Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades made important speeches one after another. The discussion meeting was primarily attended by veteran agricultural scientists and educators. For many years these science and education workers have shared weal and woe and worked diligently with the masses of people. They have performed a great deal of beneficial work and made valuable contributions to our country's agricultural development.

(Zhang Tinghua), vice minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission, spoke at the discussion meeting. On behalf of the State Agricultural Commission and its subordinate departments and bureaus, he extended a warm welcome and cordial wishes to the agricultural scientists and educators. He also extended, through all those in attendance, festival greetings to the broad masses of agricultural science and education workers throughout the country who are advancing courageously in the new Long March.

After discussing the tremendous agricultural achievements our country has scored in the 30 years since its founding, (Zhang Tinghua) pointed out that these achievements were the result of the arduous struggle carried out by the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country with one heart and one mind under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee. He said that they were also inseparable from the painstaking study and research and positive efforts of the broad masses of science and education workers.

(Zhang Tinghua) pointed out: While Lin Biao and the gang of four were running amuck, in spite of being cruelly persecuted, the vast majority of the broad masses of agricultural science and education workers, with their Red hearts turned to the party, still persisted in carrying out scientific experiments. In so doing, they fully embodied the glorious tradition of our country's revolutionary intellectuals in loving the motherland, the people and science. Since the smashing of the gang of four they have regained their high spirits and lofty ideals, emancipated their minds, started up the machinery, sought truth from facts, united together and looked forward, thus taking a concrete step forward, on the road of the New Long March.

(Zhang Tinghua) said that he hoped the broad masses of agricultural scientific and technological workers still continue to adhere to the fundamental principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth and to the Marxist ideological line, carry forward the spirit of pressing forward with an indomitable will, overcome their difficulties and scale heights and make new contributions in realizing the four modernizations.

At the discussion meeting, 10 experts and professors among the agricultural science and education workers made extemporaneous speeches. They were (Jin Shanbao), (Zheng Wanjin), (Guo Chunhua), (Shen Qiyi), (Lin Bingnan), (Zheng Dechao), (Wang Xianzhao), (Zhang Hanying), (Shen Zhongqi) and (Ma Ji). These experts and professors talked freely and put forward positive proposals on reforming scientific research and scientific education work in the fields of agriculture, forestry, land reclamation, water conservancy, meteorology and agricultural mechanization. They pledged that they will never fail to live up to the party Central Committee's expectations and that they will do a still better job in contributing their strength to the realization of agricultural mechanization.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON LEARNING FROM EXPERTS IN AGRICULTURE

HK191230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 79 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Learning From Experts"]

[Text] The China Agricultural Society was recently asked by the State Scientific Planning Commission, the State Agricultural Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and the China Scientific Association to hold a conference in Harbin along with the scientific associations and agricultural societies in the three northeast provinces on how to modernize agriculture. [paragraph continues]

The meeting discussed modernizing agriculture in northeast China on the basis of a wealth of data contributed by experts in many fields of endeavor, academic as well as theoretical. This was the first time the country's scientific and technological circles met for a valuable exchange of opinions and discussion of theoretical issues. The meeting was very successful.

The conference upheld that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth in summarizing the experiences and lessons of agricultural production in the northeast region. It proposed breaking from traditional concepts and changing the undiversified operation of agriculture, asserting that these steps were necessary to modernize agriculture. The meeting also called for adjustment, by stages, of the agricultural structure and the establishment of a rational ecosystem for agriculture that would scientifically utilize, safeguard and develop natural agricultural resources and vigorously develop, according to local conditions, agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline production and fishery. Some participants cited ample facts to show that the metaphysical point of view--particularly the notion that until the problem of adequate grain production has been solved there is no need to bother about other tasks--has seriously hampered the modernization of agriculture. Other delegates were strongly critical of the failure in the past to implement the policy of avoiding the lopsided emphasis on heavy industry to the neglect of agriculture and light industry and of the irrational practice of certain departments which either give little attention to agriculture or help themselves to resources that should be allocated to agriculture. Thus, the meeting stimulated an exchange of academic ideas and encouraged the expression of practical views on agriculture. It therefore positively affected the modernization of agriculture in the northeast region and across the land.

In mobilizing a large number of agricultural experts, scientists and technicians to bring forward many valuable opinions and practical proposals, the sponsor of the meeting--the China Agricultural Society--did a good job. This shows that the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee acted wisely in concentrating all forces on the development of agriculture. It also shows that emancipating thinking and formulating a realistic ideological line are vitally effective and indicates that experts from various spheres and a vast number of scientific and technological workers constitute a force that our party can rely upon. They are the pace setters in achieving the modernization program.

The modernization of agriculture is a new topic in China, which has a weak base in agriculture, a large rural population and limited farmland. To achieve this task, our leading comrades and agricultural scientific personnel should learn from each other, since each group has its own strong and weak points. Leading comrades who lack a knowledge of science and technology in particular should learn from experts. For many years some comrades often considered themselves to be experts as far as directing agricultural production was concerned. Since they did not study science and technology related to agriculture and took no heed of the views of scientists, they did stupid things that were against natural laws. In dealing with agriculture, as in coping with its biological attributes, people in a sense are tackling a very complex task. This is especially so when they embark extensively on socialist agriculture. In tackling this unprecedentedly formidable undertaking, they must not, even for a single moment, lose sight of the all-important role played by science and technology. Monopoly capitalists in developed capitalist countries use scientific knowledge they acquire at prohibitive prices to reap high profits. They pay heed to and accept the proposals of their "brain trusts" which include scientists. The bourgeoisie to a certain extent pays attention to using science for their own class interests.

The proletariat, which is selfless and works for the welfare of the people, must pay more attention to using science for the people. Unfortunately, many leading comrades even now are not aware of this. They always believe that agriculture can be modernized without having to conduct scientific research according to the highest possible modern standards and having to pay attention to education closely related to scientific research. They also believe that agriculture can be developed without the participation of experts. Influenced by this erroneous understanding, they take no heed of the many valuable opinions and proposals from scientists. It is indeed very unbecoming of those comrades to refuse to accept the valuable views and opinions advanced by scientists.

Some comrades regard experts as being unfamiliar with practical work and consider their views to be simply academic discussions. The success of the meeting to discuss the modernization of agriculture in the northeast region has once again proven that the views held by these comrades are not in accord with facts. The conference on how to modernize agriculture brought forward many valuable opinions and proposals from experts who based their views on a wealth of data. While many views were put forward many years ago, they have not until now been proven correct. Due to the limitations of their working conditions, it is quite natural that some experts are not familiar with practical work. They are not to blame for the failure of relevant departments to provide the necessary working conditions. Both leading comrades who attend to day-to-day work and experts who are engaged in research have strong and weak points. The correct approach is to encourage them to learn from each other so they can improve themselves together by complementing their weaknesses with their strong points. Science means seeking truth from facts. Judging from the views expressed by the speakers at the conference, most of them upheld the principle of seeking truth from facts. This enabled the experts to break the ideological barriers to agricultural development. Compared with the approach of these experts in seeking truth from facts, some leading comrades appear to be rather ignorant of the actual conditions and are even ossified in their thinking. They are under the influence of a small producer's ideology and the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and fail to investigate the ever changing conditions and to study new developments at home and abroad. Should these comrades who are accustomed to following the routine in words and deeds not drop their pretentious airs and duly learn from experts?

To earnestly learn from experts means that we should form the habit of heeding their views, particularly their objections, before undertaking anything. Generally, experts are rather cautious in their approach. They do not always follow a rigid scientific basis and generally avoid raising objections. Leading comrades should adopt a democratic attitude and not only accept views that agree with theirs and support them, because no thoroughgoing materialists will be displeased with differing or opposing views. To promote science, we have to practice democracy. If democracy is not practiced, how can we truly learn from experts and do things scientifically?

Our country's scientists and technicians are devoted to their professions. Despite the traumas inflicted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many of them have taken upon themselves the task of rebuilding the country and making it prosper. Bearing in mind the country's temporary difficulties and accepting them, they have disregarded their own straitened circumstances and contributed everything they have to the four modernizations and to socialist construction. Leading cadres should learn from them, make friends with them and chat with them whenever time will allow. [paragraph continues]

In further implementing the party's policy on intellectuals, efforts must be made to stimulate the initiative of scientists. Their views and opinions should be valued and they should be encouraged to put their specialities to full use. We hope that similar conferences will be held in other provinces and cities so that their correct views and sound proposals will be quickly adopted by the relevant leadership at all levels and translated into action in the current modernization drive.

WOMEN'S FEDERATION HOLDS MEETING TO COMMEND OUTSTANDING WOMEN

OW221419 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1616 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 21 September--The Chinese National Women's Federation held a meeting in the Great Hall of the People this morning to commend the "8 March" red-banner pace setters and collectives.

The meeting was attended by 10,000 representatives of national "8 March" red-banner pace setters and collectives. Also present were more than 2,000 persons from the party, the government and the army as well as various other fields who offered their congratulations to the representatives on the occasion.

A total of 8,960 "8 March" red-banner pace setters and 1,042 collectives were commended at the meeting.

These outstanding women have made marked contributions to the four modernizations drive. They include model workers, noted scientists and advanced workers fighting on various fronts, veteran fighters tempered in the revolutionary flames, heroines who resolutely struggled against Lin Biao and the "gang of four," heroic PLA women fighters and militia-women who distinguished themselves in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam and returned Overseas Chinese and their families and sisters from Taiwan who ardently love the socialist motherland.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Deng Yingchao, Fang Yi, Chen Muhua, Peng Zhen, Kang Shien, Song Renqiong, Kang Keqing, Rong Yiren, Liu Lantao and Li Weinan as well as responsible persons of departments concerned under the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the PLA. They extended warm congratulations to the "8 March" red-banner pace setters and collectives on the occasion.

Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary chairman of the National Women's Federation, spoke at the meeting. She urged all present to join the people of all nationalities of the country to go all out and aim high in the drive to achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results in building a powerful, modern socialist country with one heart and one mind so as to win new merits for the motherland and the people in the new Long March. (Text of her speech will be released separately--XINHUA)

The meeting was also addressed by Kang Keqing. She said that the meeting was held by the sisters in the country to greet the 30th National Day and was an oath-taking rally to further mobilize women of all nationalities to fight well the first battle in the four modernizations drive. On behalf of the National Women's Federation, she offered warm congratulations to the "8 March" red-banner pace setters and comrades of the "8 March" red-banner collectives on their outstanding achievements and winning the glorious titles.

After reviewing the important contributions made by women in the country's socialist construction since the founding of the People's Republic, especially since the smashing of the "gang of four" and recalling women's high enthusiasm to forge ahead, Kang Keqing praised the "8 March" red-banner pace setters and collectives who came from all fronts.

Comrade Kang Keqing continued: Our country has entered a new historical period. The long-term central task of the people throughout the country is to go all out, aim high and achieve the four modernizations by working with one heart and one mind. In his "Report on the Work of the Government" at the second session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Hua Guofeng said that the country should devote 3 years to readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy to bring it onto the path of sustained, proportionate and high-speed development. This is the first battle for the four modernizations. It is a glorious, arduous and pressing task.

Comrade Kang Keqing urged the "8 March" red-banner pace setters and comrades of the "8 March" red banner collectives to continue to scale new heights, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness and bring their vanguard role into fuller play.

Comrade Kang Keqing said that women of all nationalities working on various fronts should learn from the "8 March" red-banner pace setters and collectives. We should learn from them in emancipating the mind, proceeding from reality in everything, adhering to the fine style of seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice. We should enthusiastically take part in the discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and unify our thinking on the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 3d session of the 5th NPC. We should adhere to the socialist orientation, do our jobs well, be bold in overcoming difficulties and strive to promote production in order to create more material wealth and spiritual treasures for the state and people. We should have lofty aspirations, assiduously study cultural and scientific knowledge, be experts in various fields of work and be competent in technical innovation. In the spirit of promoting learning from and teaching each other and advancing a new style of united struggle, women should face their marriage and family problems with a socialist ideology, properly handle the contradiction between work and housekeeping, practice planned parenthood and correctly educate their children. They should resist corrosion by feudal and bourgeois ideologies and plunge into their work and studies with a high spirit of enthusiasm and all vigor.

Kang Keqing continued: Under the leadership of respective party committees, women's federations at all levels should develop in depth and in a sustained way activities urging women to try to become "8 March" red-banner pace setters or collectives so as to further mobilize their enthusiasm for the four modernizations campaign and enhance their role of "holding up half the sky."

Chen Longfen, Zhang Keqing, Xu Qian and Li Min--representatives of the national "8 March" red-banner pace setters and collectives--spoke at the meeting. After giving accounts of their achievements in the four modernizations campaign, they expressed determination to further emancipate their minds under the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and to make new contributions to the four modernizations.

An award-presentation ceremony was held amid strains of joyous music. Leading central comrades and leading members of departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the PLA presented banners, medals and prizes to the representatives while bouquets were being presented to them by a number of Beijing children.

Deng Yingchao's Speech

OW230248 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[21 September speech by Deng Yingchao at meeting commending the nation's outstanding women individuals and collectives]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep--Representatives of the "8 March" red banner pace-setting individuals and collectives of the country, dear comrades, sisters:

As one who has been serving women of all nationalities for a long time, I attend this meeting today with great happiness and excitement. First, let me extend on behalf of the party Central Committee as well as for myself, warm congratulations on the convocation of this meeting and a revolutionary salute to the "8 March" red banner pace-setting individuals and collectives.

This meeting to commend the "8 March" red banner pace-setting individuals and collectives of the country is a great and happy event for women of all nationalities throughout the country. Our sisters of all nationalities and on all fronts have made tremendous contributions to the cause of modernization of the motherland with their wisdom and through their work. The "8 March" red banner pace-setting individuals and collectives are the outstanding representatives of the masses of women. You have won commendations and praise from the party and people for the outstanding achievements you have made. You have won the greatest honor and you should be examples for women all over the country to emulate.

We are meeting here today on the eve of our country's the 30th founding anniversary. Our motherland has traversed a glorious and great course in the past 30 years. During these 30 years the masses of women, led by the Chinese Communist Party and nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, have constantly advanced and matured. The movement for socialist transformation, beginning throughout the country in the 1950's on the basis of democratic revolution, wiped out the system of exploitation, transformed the system of small production, completely uprooted the class and economic basis for oppression of women and brought about the liberation of women. In the course of large-scale socialist construction, large numbers of women of all nationalities have emerged from their homes to take part in productive labor in society. They have thus raised their consciousness, enhanced their abilities, and had the opportunity to give play to their wisdom and creativeness which have long been suppressed and buried in oblivion. Women's economic, political, social and family positions have been greatly enhanced. Women of all nationalities have gained the equal rights with their male comrades in all respects and, together with all the people in the country, become masters of new China. Being the most oppressed in the old society, the masses of women have the deepest appreciation for the superiority of socialism. Displaying their high revolutionary enthusiasm, they have made tremendous achievements on all fronts and in all trades and professions, witnessed by the emergence from their midst of thousands upon thousands of advanced individuals and heroic deeds, and have played their important role of "holding up half of the sky." The women's liberation movement in our country during the past 30 years has proved that only socialism can save China and bring about the liberation of women and that to achieve total liberation of women we must uphold the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under the leadership of the Communist Party.

At present, our socialist motherland has entered a new historical period and is advancing toward the splendid goal of the four modernizations. The 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC have decided to shift the focus of work of the entire party and the whole country to socialist modernization. Therefore we must fight a good battle in the first campaign to readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve the national economy during the new Long March. The women of China are a great force for revolution and construction. We must bring the role of this force into full play to make still greater contributions to the four modernizations.

Now that the discussion of the criterion of truth is being deepened throughout the country, women of all nationalities should actively take part in this discussion and the relevant study. We should study some basic principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, understand what materialism is and what idealism is and realize that to uphold practice as the sole criterion for testing truth means to uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and adhere to the principle consistently advocated by Chairman Mao which calls for seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in doing everything and combining theory with practice, so as to follow the correct ideological line and eliminate the poisonous influence of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We should adhere to the principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth as the ideological weapon in summing up our work, emancipating our minds, setting the machinery in motion, seeking truth from facts, acting in accordance with the objective laws and in making new and outstanding achievements at our respective posts.

Science and technology is the key to realizing the four modernizations. I earnestly hope that women of all nationalities will foster the lofty aspiration to wage struggle courageously for the realization of the splendid goal of the four modernizations, display the dauntless spirit of fearing neither dangers nor hardships and strive to study culture and scientific and technological knowledge. I believe that there will emerge in the not too distant future from among our female comrades in all trades and professions and on all fronts many more able people and many more "number one scholars of the fair sex" [nu zhuang yuan 1166 3692 0337] in the new period. Knowledge is power. Only when women possess ability can they make still greater contributions to the four modernizations.

On the basis of the development of production, there should be even more extensive development of the service trades. Both service trades and production are great and glorious undertakings and both have broad prospects. I believe our sisters fighting on the service trades front will surely further strengthen their sense of honor in engaging in the service trades, performing their work in an even more outstanding way and strive to relieve the masses of any worry of insufficient support by gradually turning their household duties into service for society.

Comrades of the "8 March" red-banner pace-setting individuals and collectives: As the backbone force of women, you must be models in upholding stability and unity, practicing democracy and observing the law. You must unite with still more people to make contributions to the four modernizations.

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You must further develop the revolutionary and patriotic united front to unite your sisters of all nationalities on all fronts and in all fields, including those sisters in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and among Overseas Chinese abroad, to jointly make efforts along the road toward the four modernizations. As the old saying goes: When the multitude works with one heart, dirt can be turned into gold; when all the people join in picking up the firewood, the flame burns more fiercely, and when people are united, their strength is enormous. I believe that women of China, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will definitely shoulder the lofty mission entrusted to them by history and along with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, work with one heart and one mind, go all out, aim high, build a modern, powerful socialist country with greater, faster, better and more economic results and perform new achievements for their motherland and for the people in the course of the new Long March.

Honor belongs to those who devote themselves to the four modernizations. Our new Long March will surely achieve its victorious goal and we will surely be able to attain our splendid goal.

Beijing Press Tribute

OW220358 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Beijing newspapers today pay tribute to the more than ten thousand outstanding women who were cited by the National Women's Federation yesterday. These women, who have made valuable contributions to the country's modernization, are outstanding examples of the fine morale and qualities of the women in new China, says a Commentator's article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Giving as examples the achievements of a textile worker and a petro-chemical engineer, the article notes that Chinese women are an essential force in socialist construction. However, it says, some people still underestimate the importance of this force, even thinking that women may return to their homes as the country modernizes. "Such comrades should have a look at those outstanding women and see how they have been working remarkably for the modernization drive," the article stresses.

It calls attention to discrimination against women in some places. This is something that cannot be permitted in socialist China where women are assured by the Constitution of equal rights with men, it says. "We should foster socialist democracy, strengthen the legal system and struggle against the old ideology and force of habit that discriminate against women, so as to protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and children," the article says. The authorities at various levels are urged to take steps to fight inequality, to run child care and other facilities to lighten burdens on women and improve labour protection for women.

An editorial in today's WORKERS' DAILY asks trade unions to pay more attention to women workers, helping them overcome their difficulties and bring their talent into full play.

There will be countless inventors, scientists, engineers, writers, educators and innovators among the Chinese women in the country's march toward modernization, the editorial says.

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HUA GUOFENG, YE JIANYING RECEIVE ADVANCED YOUTH, WOMEN

OW211730 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 21 September--Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice Chairmen Ye Jianying and Li Xiannian and other party and state leaders cordially received at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon representatives of national new Long March shock workers and brigades as well as national "8 March" red-banner pace setters and collectives and posed for a group photo with them.

At 1530 Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian and other leading comrades entered the reception hall and extended their greetings and respects to the representatives of advanced young men and women from various fronts. All those present broke into warm cheers. Other party and state leaders present at the reception were Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Deng Yingchao, Ji Dengkui, Wu De, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Chen Yonggui, Chen Xilian, Hu Yaobang, Geng Biao, Chen Muhua, Seypidin, Peng Zhen, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang-jigme, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan, Shi Liang, Kang Shien, Bo Yibo, Yao Yilin and Ji Pengfei.

Also present were Su Yu, responsible person of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission; Song Renquiong, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Liu Lantao, Li Weiha and Bancen Erdini Quqigyi Gyancan, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

DENG YINGCHAO, OTHERS ATTEND BEIJING YOUTHS MEETING

OW232152 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1755 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 22 September--A convivial meeting was held at Beijing's Nationalities Palace of Culture on the evening of 22 September between representatives of the nation's shock workers and shock teams in the new Long March and labor models and advanced workers of the nation and Beijing Municipality.

Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National People's Congress, attended. She told the youths sitting near her: "You must study and work hard and continuously make your own contributions to the four modernizations."

Well-known labor models and advanced workers Hao Jianxiu, Li Ruihuai, Han Chaxian, Wang Xueli, Zhang Binggui, Zhao Shuzhen and Yao Jingcai cordially talked with the youths. Citing his own experience, Li Ruihuai urged the youths to study hard, make the best use of their time, dare to think and act and be modest and prudent. He urged the youths to achieve still greater results in the new Long March.

In their speeches, Yang Yongqing, a shock worker in the new Long March, instructor at the experimental Shihezi general farm, Xinjiang, and an educated youth from Shanghai supporting frontier construction, and Wang Huanming, leader of a youth shock team at the No 3 consolidated mining team of Linxi mine, Kailuan coal mine, pledged that they would never fail the expectations of the party and the people and that they would strive to be men of action in socialist modernization.

Chen Aiwu, a pace setter shock worker in the new Long March and chef at Beijing's Fengzeyuan Restaurant, carved beautiful lilies and a crane out of turnips in a matter of minutes and presented them to Comrade Deng Yingchao. On receiving them, Comrade Deng Yingchao in turn presented them to the young shock workers and other young friends.

Mao Yun, a pace setter and shock worker in the new Long March and a worker at the Beijing wind instrument factory, played several Chinese and foreign songs on a bassoon he renovated at his factory. He won warm applause from the entire audience. His renovation has won acclaim from both Chinese and foreign virtuosos.

Noted literary and art workers Du Jinfang, Hu Songhua, Ma Li and Guan Mocun gave excellent performances at the meeting. Zhao Dan, a film performing art expert, wrote the inscription "Valiant Advance" and presented it to the national shock workers in the new Long March.

Scientist Gao Shiqi, who left his hospital bed to attend the meeting, wrote a poem entitled "To the Young Shock Workers" which was recited by film actress Tian Hua at his request. The poem read: "It is my earnest wish that you guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to knock at the door of technology and knowledge; it is my earnest wish that you work ceaselessly and unremittingly, continue to scale scientific and production heights."

The convivial meeting ended amidst the singing in unison of "Unity Means Power."

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the CYL Central Committee and the Central People's Radio Station. Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee; and Hu Qili, Wang Minshen, Hu Dehua and Li Haifeng, secretaries of the CYL Central Committee, attended.

SATELLITE LAUNCHES, NUCLEAR TESTS LISTED

OW241249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

["Background Information: Man-Made Earth Satellites Launched by China in Past Ten Years and Her Twenty Nuclear Tests"--XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA)--Man-made earth satellites launched by China in past ten years:

China successfully launched its first man-made earth satellite on April 24, 1970.

On March 3, 1971, China launched a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite.

Hereafter, China launched in succession six earth satellites on July 27, November 26 and December 16, 1975, and August 30 and December 7, 1976 and January 26, 1978.

The satellite launched on April 24 1970 weighed 173 kilograms. It made one complete revolution round the earth in 114 minutes along a trajectory the perigee of which was 439 kilometres and the apogee 2,384 kilometres; the angle of its orbit to the equator plane was 68.5 degrees. The scientific experiment earth satellite launched on March 3, 1971 weighed 221 kilogrammes. It made one complete revolution round the earth in 106 minutes along a trajectory the perigee of which was 266 kilometres and the apogee 1,826 kilometres; the angle of its orbit to the equator plane was 69.9 degrees. The satellite launched on July 27, 1975 made one complete revolution round the earth in 91 minutes along a trajectory the perigee of which was 186 kilometres and the apogee 464 kilometres; the angle of its orbit to the equator plane was 69 degrees. The satellite launched on November 26, 1975 made one complete revolution round the earth in 91 minutes along a trajectory the perigee of which was 173 kilometres and the apogee 483 kilometres; the angle of its orbit to the equator plane was 63 degrees.

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Following are brief details of the twenty nuclear tests conducted by China up to March 15, 1978:

1. On October 16, 1964 China exploded her first atom bomb.
2. On May 14, 1965 China exploded her second atom bomb.
3. On May 9, 1966 China conducted a nuclear explosion which contained thermo-nuclear material.
4. On October 27, 1966 China conducted a guided missile-nuclear weapon test.
5. On December 28, 1966 China conducted a new nuclear explosion.
6. On June 17, 1967 China exploded her first hydrogen bomb.
7. On December 27, 1968 China exploded another hydrogen bomb.
8. On September 23, 1969 China conducted her first underground nuclear test.
9. On September 29, 1969 China exploded a hydrogen bomb.
10. On November 18, 1971 China conducted a nuclear test.
11. On January 9, 1972 China conducted a nuclear test.
12. On June 27, 1973 China exploded a hydrogen bomb.
13. On June 17, 1974 China conducted a nuclear test.
14. On October 27, 1975 China conducted an underground nuclear test.
15. On January 23, 1976 China conducted a nuclear test.
16. On September 26, 1976 China conducted a nuclear test.
17. On October 17, 1976 China conducted an underground nuclear test.
18. On November 17, 1976 China conducted a hydrogen bomb test.
19. On September 17, 1977 China conducted a nuclear test.
20. On March 15, 1978 China conducted a nuclear test.

Figures for the period since then are not available.

MISSILE FIRING UNIT'S TECHNICAL INNOVATION REPORTED

OW231912 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Report on technical innovation for fueling guided missiles]

[Text] Before filling a missile fuel chamber, comrades of the "fueling squadron" must first accurately measure the temperature of the fuel in the fueling trough in order to accurately determine the proper amount of fuel to put in as well as its quality. Otherwise, the accuracy of the missile's flight will be affected. This shows how important checking the fuel's temperature is.

In the past, the fuel's temperature was determined by sampling tests, which was uneconomical and endangered human health. Each test required that 40 kilograms of fuel be taken from the fueling trough and then a temperature gauge be inserted into the sample to obtain the correct temperature reading. But once in contact with air, the fuel became unusable because of chemical reactions with the air and had to be thrown away.

One single missile firing mission often required over 20 fuel sampling tests, which meant a waste of over 1,500 yuan to the state. Even worse, the discarded fuel would seep into the ground and contaminate underground water sources and pollute the atmosphere, thus posing a threat to human health. But it was most serious for the fuel-testing personnel, because they were subjected to direct contact with the missile fuel itself.

To prevent further wasting state funds, further contaminating the atmosphere and water sources and further endangering the health of class comrades, the leaders of both the fueling squadron and its fueling platoons said that this situation must be improved. With the complete support of higher headquarters, the squadron party branch asked all comrades to offer advice and make suggestions. (Wang Enchen), leader of the 4th Platoon, and technician (Xun Chengzhi) suggested substituting the fuel sampling test method with an internal test method by directly attaching a closed-loop test chamber to the fuel pipe where the sampling test switch was located. Using this method, a temperature gauge was to be permanently affixed inside the test chamber to give the correct fuel temperature reading and all one had to do was get a direct reading from the temperature gauge inside the fuel system.

But this was more easily said than done. However, men have always solved difficult problems with tenacious efforts and turned theory into practice. Their first problem was finding the most suitable metal with which to make the test chamber. After consulting related data, they finally found the ideal metal. Their second problem was how to seal the temperature gauge inside the test chamber without breaking the gauge. After comparing various refractory and corrosion-resisting materials, they finally found the right asbestos material that would not break the temperature gauge.

After repeated experiments, they found that the new method had many advantages over the sample test method. For example, it saves time and gives highly accurate temperature readings without sampling the fuel itself; after the correct temperature reading is obtained, the missile's fuel in both the test chamber and test tube can be pumped back into the main fuel chamber; and one need no longer worry about being poisoned by the obnoxious missile fuel gas.

Over the past several years, the fueling squadron's technical innovation has paid off. It has saved state scientific research funds, improved the working conditions for missile fueling personnel and eliminated pollution of the atmosphere by poisonous fuel gas. Everyone has tasted the sweet fruits of this technical innovation. Now, the squadron's comrades have made it a practice to study science and culture on holidays and in their spare time and to search for technical innovations. As a result, the squadron has become more and more proficient in its guided-missile fueling tasks.

According to regulations, the fueling time was 10 hours for each mission. Now they have shortened this to only 6 hours. During the latest fueling mission, only 2 and 1/2 hours were needed. They have thus made new contributions to accelerating modernization of national defense.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES MAO'S THEORY ON INVESTIGATION

HK191210 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Zhang Bizhong [1728 1801 1813]: "Comrade Mao Zedong's Xunwu Investigation and 'Oppose Book Worship'"]

[Excerpts] Xunwu is a small town in the southeastern part of Jiangxi Province. In early 1930, Comrade Mao Zedong instituted a large-scale investigation there and wrote an article "Oppose Book Worship." This is a brilliant article opposing dogmatism.

Comrade Mao Zedong always attached importance to investigation. Shortly after the founding of the party, he went deep into Anyuan for a social investigation. Later he made a famous investigation concerning the peasant movement in Hunan. In establishing the Jinggang Mountains and other central revolutionary base areas, Comrade Mao Zedong always squeezed in every possible minute wherever he went to go deep among the masses, find out about the situation and work out policy in accordance with actual conditions. Based on a thorough investigation of the army, Comrade Mao Zedong drafted the resolutions of the Gutian meeting in the southern part of Fujian. After the Gutian meeting, Comrade Mao Zedong led the Red Army to march through "narrow paths, deep woods and slippery mosses," went "straight to the foot of Wuyi Mountain" and finally arrived at Xunwu after entering Jiangxi.

To Investigate a Problem Is To Solve It

In the article "Oppose Book Worship," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "You cannot solve a problem? Well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history; when you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it." In Xunwu, Comrade Mao Zedong found out about the "present situation of each class and the ups and downs of its development." He analyzed various social classes and gave a correct appraisal of them. Hence a correct strategy was adopted which helped solve many problems that had not been settled for a long time.

When Comrade Mao Zedong was instituting an investigation in Xunwu, the movement to implement the resolutions of the Gutian meeting had reached high tide. At that time old customs and regulations had been abolished, but new ones had not yet been established. For instance, in the management and education of troops, the management methods of warlordism had been opposed. However, under new conditions, many people were at a loss to control the troops. They were overly cautious as to what to do. Comrade Mao Zedong grasped the existing problems through investigation and pointed out: Troops led by the Communist Party were proletarian armed forces. They were different from any troops in the history of China. Irreconcilable contradictions existed in the Kuomintang and other counter-revolutionary troops. To mitigate the contradiction and force the broad masses of soldiers to fight at the risk of their lives, the ruling class could not but resort to all sorts of tricks such as cheating, blunting the people's consciousness and suppressing them. Such was not the case with our troops. Our troops were composed of conscious laboring people; they were a big revolutionary family fighting for the same purpose. In this big family, cadres and soldiers were politically equal. They were revolutionary fighters and class brothers. Therefore, new methods of managing and educating revolutionary troops should be adopted in lieu of the old ones.

Things Written in Books Are Not at All Unchangeable

Practice keeps on developing, as does people's epistemology. People do not rigidly adhere to old forms. In this respect, Comrade Mao Zedong set a good example for us in opposing blind belief in books. He corrected agrarian laws several times. As early as the period of the struggle in the Jinggang Mountains, Comrade Mao Zedong enacted the first agrarian law--"Agrarian Law of the Jinggang Mountains." Based on the experiences drawn in the practical struggle, the law promoted the development of agrarian revolution in the Jinggang Mountains. [paragraph continues]

However, due to the fact that the struggle had just started and due to our inexperience in practical struggle, it was unavoidable that something was amiss in the law. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, the following principles were wrong: 1) the confiscation of land was not limited to that of landlords only; 2) the ownership of land belonged to the government, and peasants were only given the right to use the land; and 3) the buying and selling of land were prohibited. All these wrong principles were later corrected.

Four months after the enactment of the "Agrarian Law of the Jinggang Mountains," the "Agrarian Law of Xingguo" was formulated under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong. The "Agrarian Law of Xingguo" stipulated: "Confiscate all public land and land belonging to the landlord class. All this confiscated land will be in the possession of the government of workers, peasants and soldiers and will be redistributed to peasants who have no or little land." Thus, the stipulation "confiscate all land" was changed into "confiscate all public land and land belonging to the landlord class." This was a vital change in policy. Thus the spearhead of attack was pointed at the landlord class. This was a correct line of democratic revolution.

Comrade Mao Zedong always paid close attention to the practice of proceeding from actual conditions. The "Agrarian Law of the Jinggang Mountains" was enacted under his leadership as was the "Agrarian Law of Xingguo." However, when he knew more about the actual conditions, he immediately corrected the former improper stipulations. With the development of reality and his understanding of the situation, Comrade Mao Zedong replaced old policies and methods with new ones. In other words, he substituted new theories for old ones. Such practice was what the revolutionary struggle demanded and was in accord with the laws of knowing the objective world. It is only fools who regard things written in books as unchangeable. Those fools do not dare go beyond the bounds of books even by a single step.

Theories Should Be in Line With the Practical Conditions in Our Country

When Comrade Mao Zedong was instituting an investigation in Xunwu, revolution in our country was at its great turning point. The Kuomintang had betrayed the revolution in 1927. After that our party had led the armed struggle independently. Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong, the troops which took part in the the autumn harvest uprising marched straight toward the Jinggang Mountains and established the first revolutionary base areas in China's history. The troops marched again toward the southern and western part of Jiangxi to open up central revolutionary base areas. Since then, red flags have been fluttering over the Jinggang Mountains. All this showed that only by shifting the focus of the work of the entire party to the rural areas and encircling the cities from the rural areas could the victory of the Chinese revolution be won. This was the only correct way to win victory for the revolution. However, many people, particularly certain leading party comrades, did not comprehend the significance of shifting the focus of the work to the rural areas. They persisted in placing the emphasis on work on the cities. In other words, they clung to certain theories written in books. They cherished the illusions that victory could be won in the Chinese revolution by adopting methods used by foreign countries--insurrection in the cities.

To accomplish the task of shifting the focus of the party's work, we must first of all straighten up our ideological line and free the masses from the convention of their blind belief in foreign experiences. In other words, everything must be based on China's reality. To achieve the task, Comrade Mao Zedong squeezed in every possible minute to write the article "Investigation Work." In this article, he criticized the mistakes of book worship and its manifestations. He repeatedly stressed the significance of investigation work.

In another article, he explicitly pointed out: "No investigation, no right to speak," "without investigating the actual situation, there is bound to be an idealist appraisal of class forces and an idealist guidance in work, resulting either in opportunism or in putschism," "victory in China's revolutionary struggle will depend on the Chinese comrades' understanding of Chinese conditions" and "of course we should study Marxist books, but this study must be integrated with our country's actual conditions. We need books, but we must overcome book worship, which is divorced from the actual situation" (Mao Zedong: "Oppose Book Worship"). Comrade Mao Zedong raised his voice and cried out: Change your conservative ideas without delay! Replace them by progressive and militant communist ideas! Get into the struggle! Go among the masses and investigate the facts! (Mao Zedong: "Oppose Book Worship").

Comrade Mao Zedong's "Investigation Work" played a promoting role in investigation work, in opposing dogmatism and straightening out the ideological line. It was welcomed by the people. On 21 August 1930, the CCP Committee of the western regions of Fujian reprinted the article. However, Li Lisan and Wang Ming in particular refused to follow the practice of proceeding from China's reality and negated the importance of investigation. They blindly and arbitrarily copied the experiences of foreign countries. As a result, the ideological line of Comrade Mao Zedong was interfered with and dogmatism ruled the people's thinking. For a considerable period of time, the shift of emphasis of the revolutionary work to the rural areas could not be carried out smoothly, which led to a failure of the fifth countercampaign against "encirclement and suppression" in the soviet area. The entire party drew a bitter lesson from this failure and comprehended the correctness of the line put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong.

Revolution in our country is now entering a new historical period. The party Central Committee has called on us to shift the focus of the whole party and nation to the four modernizations. In such a new change, there are many new situations and new problems which we must solve through investigation. We still benefit today from the ideas and methods of investigation elaborated in "Oppose Book Worship," an article written by Comrade Mao Zedong almost 50 years ago. Our purpose in opening the discussion on the subject that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth is to restore our fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from actual conditions and integrating theory with practice. In other words, we must do away with the ossification of the mind, abolish modern superstitions and straighten out the ideological line so the focus of our work will be shifted smoothly. As mentioned in "Oppose Book Worship," if we still follow old practices, that is, regard "whatever is written in books as right and unchangeable," always say "show me where it is written in books" and wrongly think that "one can always be victorious by adhering to the established method," we are bound to repeat the mistake of blind belief in books under the new historical conditions.

CORRECTION TO FUJIAN FRONT DISCUSSES PUBLISHING SCENE

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Fujian Front Radio Discusses China's Publishing Scene," published in the 20 September People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 9, insert at end of first paragraph: Books alone account for 322,500 publications, at a total printing of over 25.76 billion copies.

BRIEFS

MAO TALK IN PAMPHLET FORM--Beijing, 17 September--"A Talk to Music Workers" by Comrade Mao Zedong has been published by the People's Publishing House and will be sold at XINHUA bookstores throughout the country from 18 September. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 17 Sep 79 OW]

JIANGSU CCP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WEATHER, HARVEST

OW240145 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone meeting on the evening of 21 September, calling on party organizations at all levels in the countryside to go all out to mobilize the masses to fight against cold and win a good autumn crop harvest. Comrade Hu Hong presided over the meeting, and Comrade Zhou Ze delivered a speech.

The meeting first reviewed the fine situation in the province, since the market is brisk and the people jubilant, and also pointed out the new problem and new situation in the province since mid-August. It pointed out: The province has recorded a comparatively long period of rainfall and low temperatures since mid-August, threatening the growth of various crops. According to a forecast by the meteorological department, inclement weather may continue to prevail for quite some time. In regard to this, the provincial CCP committee called on the leadership at all levels to realize that the autumn equinox has arrived and that now is the crucial moment for winning a good harvest of autumn crops. Party committees at all levels in the countryside throughout the province must regard this--winning a good autumn harvest--as their central task in rural areas. They must mobilize and organize the masses in a down-to-earth manner to resolutely struggle against natural disaster and fight this battle well to win a good harvest of autumn crops so as to wrest an overall bumper harvest this year.

1. All prefectures, municipalities and counties must proceed from reality in everything; conscientiously and realistically analyze the local situation in grain and cotton production; and go all out and work hard with full confidence.
2. The leadership at all levels in various localities must concentrate all manpower to work hard on wresting a good harvest. Matters of no urgency should be postponed.
3. Efforts must be made to strengthen the late-stage field management of autumn crops according to local conditions. It is necessary to combine the efforts of the cadres, veteran peasants and technicians to conscientiously study and implement various measures in strengthening late-stage field management.
4. A timely reaping of autumn crops is essential. To avoid any natural disaster, efforts must be made to harvest the crops on time and to insure that all harvested crops are stored properly in warehouses. Various localities must prepare fully for any manpower, tools and warehouses needed in harvesting.
5. It is necessary to develop a diversified economy. Particular attention must be paid to the small autumn harvest. Through this, all commune members will be able to increase their income to a certain extent.

The provincial CCP committee called on the leadership at all levels to take practice as the sole criterion for verifying truth as a guide, to realize and further develop the favorable situation and to greet the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the founding of the nation with an overall bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

FIRST SECRETARY PENG CHONG ADDRESSES SHANGHAI MEETINGS

Meeting on Production, Practicing Economy

OW212228 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees this afternoon held a meeting to exchange the municipality's experiences in increasing production and practicing economy. The meeting was held to mobilize workers and staff members throughout the municipality to work hard over the next 100 days to win new victories, to overfulfill this year's plan for total industrial output value by 8 percent and to top the annual revenue target in order to lay a solid foundation for the work of economic readjustment in the next 2 years. Peng Chong and Han Zheyi, leading comrades of the municipal party and revolutionary committees, attended and addressed the meeting, which was presided over by Comrade Chen Jinhua. Representatives from industry, communications, agriculture, capital construction, finance and trade and other fronts were present, totaling 18,000 persons. The meeting held that in working hard over the next 100 days, all units should do a particularly good job in the following eight aspects:

1. It is necessary to widely publicize the great significance of overfulfilling this year's state plans.
2. It is necessary to hold extensive discussions on the criterion of truth according to the actual conditions in the efforts to achieve the four modernizations.
3. All units must work hard over the next 100 days and carry out all concrete tasks and measures in a down-to-earth manner.
4. Production must be increased on the basis of improving quality, increasing varieties and lowering consumption of raw materials, and vigorous efforts must be made to increase production of marketable items.
5. The decisionmaking rights of enterprises must be increased step by step so that they can boldly push their production forward.
6. It is necessary to uphold the principle of distribution according to work and more pay for more work in order to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of workers and staff members.
7. It is necessary to insure safety in production, to do a good job in handling waste gas, waste water and industrial residue and to show concern for the masses' well-being.
8. It is necessary to work hard this year, plan for the next 2 years and persist in deepening the movement to increase production and practice economy.

In his speech at the meeting Comrade Peng Chong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, said: We must continue our extensive discussion on the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth around the most important matter--the four modernizations. He called on leading cadres at various levels to take the lead in emancipating their minds and taking a clear-cut stand and to further direct the thinking of the cadres and masses toward the political line designed to achieve the four modernizations so that the ideological line will be implemented to the letter.

Comrade Peng Chong said: Earlier, a fairly good job was done in holding make-up classes on the discussion on the criterion of truth because the entire party in the municipality was mobilized and leaders took the lead in this regard, maintained close ties with the masses and solved problems in a practical manner. This played a very positive role in following the correct ideological line, continuing emancipation of the mind, raising the consciousness of the cadres and masses in implementing the party's political line, principles and policies and promoting development of the four modernizations.

It is very clear that whether to uphold or oppose the dialectical-materialist ideological line is essentially a question of whether to really hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought or to pretend to do so. Only by persistently proceeding from reality in doing everything, seeking truth from facts, integrating theory with practice and upholding the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth can we comprehensively and accurately grasp Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system, integrate its basic principles with the practice of the four modernizations and of the struggles at home and abroad, and continue to develop Mao Zedong Thought. Only by so doing can one be considered as truly holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. We must penetratingly criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and make a complete break with those who pretended to hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Peng Chong said: In economic work there indeed exists the situation in which people are failing to emancipate their minds, to do their work boldly and to stride forward. Thus, something beneficial to the state and the people and conducive to the four modernizations just cannot be done. To carry out our economic work well, vigorously, meticulously and on a large scale, we must uphold the principles laid down by the party Central Committee's third plenary session and the four basic principles, persistently carry out positive education in the dialectical-materialist ideological line and overcome interference from both the left and right, especially from the left. We must say what is on our minds and study and discuss the criterion of truth. We must present facts and reason things out and solve problems in the manner of "A gentle breeze and mild rain." We must strive to free ourselves from the ultraleftist line, from the view of the two whatevers and from traditional ideas and the force of habit, and make conscientious efforts to solve existing problems according to actual conditions in order to improve our economic work in a down-to-earth manner. We must shift the emphasis of our work at all levels to production and construction. We must unite and look forward. We must work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations and concentrate on them in order to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. We must win a total victory in the first battle for the four modernizations.

In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Peng Chong, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, said: It is necessary to step up efforts to give publicity to socialist democracy and the legal system, to maintain normal order in work, production and daily life and to consolidate and develop the lively and vigorous political situation of stability and unity.

He said: Recently, hooligans have run wild and cases of beating, smashing and looting have been on the rise in Shanghai. As a result, criminal cases of various kinds have gradually increased. This has seriously disrupted public order, meriting our close attention. We must rely on the strength of our society as a whole to step up the education of young people.

We must scathingly criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in corrupting young people, eliminate their pernicious influence in instigating people to engage in beating, smashing and looting, and promote the social practice of observing discipline and abiding by the law. We must rely on the strength of our society as a whole to vigorously consolidate public order and strengthen mass organizations dealing with the maintenance of public order. We must deal timely, resolute blows at the sabotage activities of active counterrevolutionaries and other criminals in order to insure social stability and development of the four modernizations and to protect the vital interests of the broad masses.

Briefing on Chinese Dictionary

OW222108 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to a JIEFANG RIBAO report, the one-volume 1979 edition of the "Collection of Words" [Chi Hai 6588 3189], the first big, comprehensive Chinese dictionary ever published in new China, has been formally published on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. As of now, 3,000 copies of the dictionary have come off the presses and been bound. It is expected that by year-end 80,000 copies will have come off the presses.

Personages from publishing, academic and cultural circles in the municipality joyfully attended a briefing on the publication of the dictionary at the auditorium of the municipal revolutionary committee on the afternoon of 21 September. Attending were Peng Chong, Wang Yiping and (Xia Zhenglong), leading comrades of the municipal party committee; (Chen Yi), chief editor of the dictionary; and (Ma Huihai), deputy chief editor of the dictionary. Comrade (Xia Zhenglong) presided over the briefing, and Comrade (Luo Zhuofeng), deputy chief editor of the dictionary, gave a briefing.

(Luo Zhuofeng) said: The revised edition of the "Collection of Words" has taken 22 years to complete since Chairman Mao instructed us to do so in 1957. During this time, work on the dictionary has been off and on again, and we have gained a great many experiences and learned many lessons. In the final analysis, the most fundamental experience gained while revising the dictionary is emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts. That we can publish this dictionary on the eve of this year's National Day as a tribute to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC is because all comrades participating in its revision have achieved unity in both thinking and action on the basis of the principles laid down by the party Central Committee's third plenary session. This is a result of emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts and discussing the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth.

In his speech at the briefing Comrade Peng Chong said: That the "Collection of Words" can be published at an earlier date is the result of the efforts made by all personnel participating in this work to implement the guidelines of the party Central Committee's third plenary session to emancipate their minds, to seek truth from facts and to follow the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. This is a production of the concerted efforts by the country's academic circles. This fact once again proves that large numbers of intellectuals, experts and scholars deeply love the party and socialism. They think about what the party is thinking and are eager to meet the needs of socialism. They are part of the proletarian working people. We should show concern for them in livelihood and politically and let them do academic work boldly.

In conclusion, Comrade Peng Chong wished the dictionary publishing house greater success.

Visit to Shanghai Handicrafts Exhibition

OW221932 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to a WENHUI BAO report, a municipal handicrafts exhibition will open in Shanghai on 25 September. On the evening of 21 September, Comrades Peng Chong, Yan Youmin, Han Zhey, Yang Shifa and Chen Jinhua visited the exhibition, where they showed their appreciation of handicrafts with special Shanghai characteristics. The exhibition consists of sculpture, tapestry, embroidery and seven other pavilions. There are 10,000 varieties of articles on display. With the exception of a few varieties of artistic items which will be preserved as traditional cultural relics of the motherland, most of the articles on display will be sold. Customers can also place orders for articles.

While visiting the exhibition, Peng Chong and other comrades told a responsible person of the municipal handicraft bureau who was accompanying them: This exhibition can be held as a trade fair, and foreign businessmen may be invited here to discuss trade and do business. This exhibition can be held as a smaller-scale Guangzhou trade fair.

The articles on display, with a variety of themes, are rich in content. After visiting the exhibition, Peng Chong and other comrades happily said: Shanghai's handicrafts have their own special characteristics. However, we still should modestly draw on the experiences of other places. Peng Chong and other comrades also said: It is necessary to pack handicraft articles well and attractively. When they are packed well, they can be sold at a better price. After viewing a number of folk artistic articles, Peng Chong and other comrades said: Shanghai's folk artistic articles have their own special characteristics. We should fully use our manpower and leftover bits and pieces to produce more of these articles in order to meet the needs of the developing tourist trade.

They also told the responsible person of the municipal handicraft bureau: It is necessary to give full scope to the role of veteran handicraftsmen and let them train more apprentices so that they can pass their skills on to their apprentices who will then be able to carry on the production of traditional handicraft articles.

National Day Celebration Meeting

CW221934 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] At the meeting room of the Shanghai exhibition on the evening of 22 September, the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the municipal culture and film bureaus jointly held a discussion meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Noted personages in the municipality's literary and art circles were invited to the meeting. Comrade Peng Chong, first secretary of the municipal party committee, was present.

Symposium of Writers, Artists

OW231255 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Leading members of the Shanghai municipal party and revolutionary committees last night called a symposium of some 300 literary and art workers in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Attending the symposium were Peng Chong, Yan Youmin, (Xia Zhengnong) and (Chen Yu), who extended national day greetings to the writers and artists.

Comrade Peng Chong, who was the first speaker at the symposium, said: Our current task can be summed up in two sentences--working on the four modernizations with one mind and one heart; training successors with one mind and one heart. The central task of our party is to work on the four modernizations with one mind and one heart, and realization of four modernizations is a most important political issue. Shanghai's cultural and art undertakings have a solid foundation and play an effective role in all parts of the country. Our literature and art must strive to serve the needs of four modernizations and provide the masses of people with higher fighting spirit and greater confidence in speeding up the achievement of four modernizations. Therefore, it is necessary for the literary-art front to take into account the questions of how to strengthen the contingents of writers and artists and how to train successors. Veteran literary-art workers should pass on their own experience to the young people. In the course of achieving four modernizations, efforts should be made to train more outstanding writers, film directors and performers, and unceasingly raise the level of our literary-art work. Furthermore, comrades in the literary-art circles should further strengthen unity among themselves, seek common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones and work together to strive to accomplish the four modernizations.

Speaking at the symposium, Comrade (Chen Yu) encouraged all comrades in the literary and art circles to unite as one to serve the needs of achieving the four modernizations and training new successors and do an even better job in both creation and performance.

BROADCASTING, TELEVISION DEVELOP IN ZHEJIANG PROVINCE

OW230150 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] In the past 30 years since the founding of the PRC, broadcasting and television undertakings have developed vigorously in our province. Wired and wireless broadcasting loudspeakers have now been installed in both cities and rural villages. At present, the province has more than 5.5 million loudspeakers, 1 million radio sets and 50,000 television sets.

Early in the 1950's, our province began to build a wire-broadcasting network. After more than 30 years' efforts, a network with broadcasting wires totaling 300,000 kms has been erected. As a result, 99 percent of the production teams in the province have been able to listen to the broadcast of programs. As of now, loudspeakers have been installed for 70 percent of the peasant families in the province.

While vigorously building a wire-broadcasting network, the province has also made progress in wireless broadcasting. It now has 4 broadcasting stations and 30 relay stations. Thus, the province's radio transmission capabilities have increased more than 2,000 times as compared with the preliberation period. As a result, the central and provincial people's broadcasting stations can be heard in the overwhelming majority of areas in the province. Our province built a television station in 1960. A 7.5-kilowatt television transmitter with six frequency channels and a 75 meter-high television tower has been successfully built and completed, thus greatly extending the range of television transmission. At the same time, television relay stations have been built in 45 counties and municipalities in Ningbo, Jinhua, Zhoushan, (?Taizhou) and Jiaxing prefectures. Thus more people in cities and rural villages can now watch television.

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS HENAN PRESIDIU SESSION

HK220408 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The presidium of the second session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress held its third full session on the afternoon of 18 September. Duan Junyi, Hu Lijiao, Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Qiao Minfu, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Wang Shucheng, Hu Shangli, Liu Mingbang, Huo Bingquan, Ye Renshou, Li Fudu, (Yan Jimin), (Shi Yi) and other executive chairmen, participated in the meeting. Comrade Hu Lijiao presided.

"The meeting listened to the work report of Comrade Li Qingwei, secretary general of the second session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress, concerning the delegates discussions on the work report of the Henan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, listened to the report of Comrade (Yan Chunfang), deputy director of the budget committee of the second session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress, on examining the financial returns of 1978 and the financial budget of 1979 for Henan Province, and listened to the report of Comrade Dai Suli, director of the bills examination committee of the second session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress, on the examinations of the bills."

Comrade Li Qingwei mentioned in his report: The delegates spent the first day seriously studying Premier Hua's government work report and then discussed Vice Chairman Liu Jie's work report. The delegates unanimously held: "The work report of Comrade Liu Jie is in line with the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central CCP Committee, the 2d session of the 5th NPC and the actual situation of our province. The report comprehensively summarized the work completed since the first session of the Fifth NPC, correctly analyzes the current situation on the political and economic fronts in our province, clearly puts forward the future fighting tasks for all the people in our province and stresses the extreme importance of bringing into play socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system. The report reflects, moreover, the common wishes and demands of people of the whole province and thus will certainly play an important role in implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement, fighting well the first battle of the four modernizations and pushing forward the socialist construction cause in our province.

"While fully affirming the great success we have achieved in work in our province, the delegates also put forward many criticisms and suggestions. They are revising the work report of the provincial revolutionary committee so it will conform to the opinions of the participants."

Comrade Dai Suli said in his bills examination report: "Entrusted by the people of the whole province and having a high sense of responsibility and enthusiasm associated with being the master of one's own affairs, the delegates to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress put forward numerous bills. Altogether, 1,285 bills had been put forward by 16 September dealing with many fields, including: industry and communications, agriculture, finance and trade, science, culture and education, public health, politics and law, militia, foreign affairs, the people's well-being and so forth. Many of the bills were jointly sponsored by groups of delegates following discussions. Therefore, the bills represent the most urgent demands of the people, fully manifest the delegate's high sense of responsibility and reflect the firm resolution of the people of the entire province in achieving the four modernizations."

Comrade Dai Suli said: "To satisfactorily fulfill the tasks assigned by the presidium of the meeting, the bills examination committee has organized five inspection groups: industry, agriculture, finance and trade, culture and education, and synthesis, in order to seriously examine the bills. In accordance with the specific situation of the bills, the delegates gave their respective views on the examination: 1) The bills which are currently being handled or are planned to be handled must be submitted to the respective responsible departments; 2) The more complex bills, which require the departments concerned to conduct overall consideration or create conditions for their implementation, should be handed over for study to the respective responsible departments; 3) the bills which require the departments concerned to decide whether or not they can be handled through conducting thorough investigations and studies, should all be submitted to the respective responsible departments, which should report to the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress on the situation and the results of handling the bills."

"After listening and conducting discussions on the reports, the full session of this presidium unanimously approved the draft resolution of the Henan Provincial Revolutionary Committee work report, the draft resolution on the report on the province's financial returns of 1978 and financial budget of 1979, the draft resolution of the Henan Provincial Higher People's Court work report, the work report of the Henan Provincial People's Procuratorate, and the report by the bills examination committee of the second session of the Fifth Henan People's Congress."

PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES IN HENAN

HK210043 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress closed on 19 September. The closing session was attended by presiding chairmen of the presidium: Duan Junyi, Hu Lijiao, Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Qiao Mingfu, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Wang Shucheng, Hu Shangli, Liu Mingbang, Huo Bingquan, Ye Renshou, and Li Fudu. Liu Jie presided at the session.

The congress adopted and passed a resolution on the work report delivered by Liu Jie on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. "The resolution called on the people of the province to closely unite under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, resolutely implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the 2nd session of the 5th NPC, launch in depth the discussion on the criterion of truth, emancipate their minds, seek truth from facts, unite and look ahead, work in concert to fight well the first campaign of the four modernizations, work hard to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plans for this year and strive to accelerate the building of China into a powerful modern socialist state."

The congress adopted resolutions approving: the financial returns for 1978 and the budget for 1979, the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate, and the report of the congress bills examination committee.

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PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

The congress elected the 60-member Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. Hu Lijiao was elected chairman of the committee, and Qiao Mingfu, Liu Mingbang, (Wang Quanguo), Huo Bingquan, [name indistinct], Ye Renshou and Li Fudu were elected vice chairmen. Additionally, Liu Jie was elected governor of the province and Dai Suli, Li Qingwei, Yu Yichuan, Wang Shucheng, and [names indistinct] were elected vice governors. [passage indistinct] Comrade Hu Lijiao delivered the closing speech.

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

Resolutions Noted

HK220109 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 HK

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting on the afternoon of 20 September. Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Standing Committee, presided. The meeting studied the PRC organizational law concerning local people's congresses and local people's governments with regard to the powers of Standing Committees of local people's congresses, at and above the county level, and obtained a clear understanding of the tasks of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee. The meeting approved a list of appointments, and passed a resolution on establishing the agricultural committee of the provincial people's government, a resolution on changing prefectural revolutionary committees to administrative offices, and a resolution on changing the bureaus to departments. The meeting also considered the question of establishing administrative organs of the Standing Committee in accordance with the requirements of work. Responsible comrades of the provincial people's government attended the meeting as observers.

Agricultural Committee Resolution

HK220115 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 HK

[Text] The following is the resolution adopted by the first meeting of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 20 September on establishing the agricultural committee of the provincial people's government. In order to strengthen government leadership over socialist agricultural modernization, it has been decided to abolish the agriculture, forestry and water conservancy office of the former provincial revolutionary committee and establish the Agricultural Committee of the Henan Provincial People's Government. Dai Suli is appointed chairman of this committee, Cui Guanghua is appointed first deputy director, and Zheng Yonghe, (Liu Yuxiang), (Feng Yungao), (Sun Qiuhuai) and (Ning Kuifang) are appointed deputy directors.

Resolution on Bureaus, Departments

HK210118 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 HK

[Text] The following is the resolution adopted by the first meeting of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 20 September 1979 on changing the former provincial revolutionary committee bureaus to departments. To meet the needs of the development of the national economy, it has been decided to change some of the former provincial revolutionary committee bureaus to departments, and to change the titles of their directors from bureau to department directors. Other bureaus will remain bureaus.

Resolution on Revolutionary Committees

HK210121 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 HK

[Text] The following is the resolution adopted by the first meeting of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 20 September on changing prefectural revolutionary committees to administrative offices: In accordance with Article 42 of Chapter 4 of the PRC organizational law concerning local people's congresses and local people's governments, it has been decided to change the prefectural revolutionary committees to administrative offices.

Appointments Listed

HK220112 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 HK

[Text] The following is the list of appointments approved by the first meeting of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee on 20 September 1979: (Zhao Wenjie), secretary general of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; (Zhang Shen), deputy secretary general; and Li Qingwei, secretary general of the provincial people's government.

HENAN CPPCC SESSION CONCLUDES 20 SEPTEMBER

HK210116 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded on 20 September after a 9 day session. The participants studied Comrade Hua Guofeng's government work report delivered at the second session of the Fifth NPC and the opening address of Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the second session of the Fifth National CPPCC, together with the major documents of these two meetings. They also attended the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress as observers.

Comrade Hu Lijiao presided at the closing session. [passage indistinct] Comrade Zhao Wenfu delivered the closing speech. After hailing the successes of the meeting and the progress of work in Henan, Comrade Zhao Wenfu said: "In the new historical period in which we are implementing the strategic shift of the work focus, the united front shoulders the glorious tasks of serving the four modernizations and unifying the motherland. In this new situation, our united front work must resolutely catch up. We must unite all forces, fully mobilize all positive factors at home and abroad, strive to turn negative factors into positive factors, work diligently and in concert, uphold and develop the political situation of stability and unity, and strive to accelerate the building of the four modernizations in the province, build China into a powerful socialist modern state, bring Taiwan back to the motherland and accomplish the great cause of unifying the motherland.

"We must still more closely unite around the party Central Committee. And under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP Committee, we must hold high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought, continue to implement the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session, and consolidate and develop the patriotic united front in the province."

Further Details

HK220129 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded on the morning of 20 September after successfully completing all of its tasks. The session elected Zhao Wenfu as replacement chairman of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee, elected (Zhou Jinglin), Qi Wenjian, (Xu Keshi), (Ding Shaoying) and (Zhang Ben) as additional vice chairmen, and elected (Ding Shaoying) as secretary general. The session also elected an additional 27 members of the Standing Committee.

HUNAN RIBAO REPORTS, COMMENTS ON RURAL DEBTS

HK210428 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Sep 79 HK

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, Jiangyong County CCP Committee has adopted effective measures in the past 2 years to solve the problem of indebtedness among the peasants. Today, Jiangyong County has the lowest per capita indebtedness in the province. Last year the per capita indebtedness fell to 0.34 yuan in the county, and 85 percent of the production teams were completely free of debts or overdrafts.

In sharp contrast, the indebtedness figures for the rural areas of Changdu Municipality have always been high. Last year, the net income was 111.90 yuan per peasant. However, there are 3,719 households with overdrafts totaling 710,000 yuan in the rural sector, accounting for 36 percent of the total number of households. This represents an average of 14.50 yuan per person.

Commenting on this, HUNAN RIBAO pointed out: For many years, consideration has been given to recovering the peasants' debts and overdrafts, but the problem has not been solved. Even last year, which witnessed good production, indebtedness in 25 provincial counties was slightly higher at the end of the year than at the beginning. Of course, there are many factors causing this situation, but the key factor is the failure of leadership to grasp the situation. The leadership at all levels must remove its mental apprehensions, seriously grasp the problem in accordance with the party's policy, carry out deepgoing and meticulous mobilization work, and recover all overdrafts and debts so that the plans for the peasants' labor remuneration can be fulfilled and the collective's capital for developing production will be adequate. Thus, the peasants' socialist activism will be further mobilized.

Apart from conducting socialist education for the peasants in loving the state and the collective so that they will spontaneously repay their debts and overdrafts, it is necessary to stress the teaching of the cadres and workers of factories, mines and other enterprises to take the lead in repaying their debts, as a practical deed for supporting agriculture and lightening the peasants burdens.

GUANGXI WORK CONFERENCE DISCUSSES CLASS STRUGGLE, CRITERION OF TRUTH

Class Struggle Issue

HK200844 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Sep 79 HK

[Text] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, the comrades at the work conference of the regional CCP committee proceeded from reality, emancipated their minds and held an animated discussion centered on the issue of class struggle.

All held: Much confusion on this problem was created in the past. And the influence of this issue, moreover, was profound. This issue continues to pose a great obstacle to realizing the shift of the work focus of the entire party. We must take this issue seriously and boldly set right those things which have been thrown into disorder.

In the discussion, the comrades held: In Comrade Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government at the second session of the Fifth NPC, the conclusions concerning the class situation and the class struggle in the current stage are completely in line with the basic principles of Marxism and with our country's actual situation. Our region has earnestly implemented the relevant policies and measures of the CCP Central Committee, changed the negative factors into positive ones, built the four modernizations in concert and scored remarkable results. However, some comrades erroneously regard the conclusions on the change of the main contradiction as "breaking the orientation" and regard halting political movements of constant struggle and criticism as "rightist deviation." From this we can see that some comrades have made a habit of following past slogans, concepts and sayings concerning the issue of class struggle. Their minds have not yet been emancipated from conventions. Rather than proceeding from slogans and concepts, we must now proceed from the reality of class struggle. We must sum up experiences and lessons and, correctly understand class and class struggle in the socialist stage. We should both oppose the inflation of class struggle and also avoid negating the existence of class struggle. Only if we correctly estimate the present class situation and the main contradiction and clear away the ideological influence of ultraleftist thinking can we more clearly see that the line, principle and policies laid down at the third plenary session of the Central Committee are correct and based on objective reality. Only in such a way can we raise our spontaneity to implement them.

While discussing class struggle, the participating comrades have sought truth from facts and summed up the lessons of "total warfare" launched in our region in 1975 and 1976. The conference held: The "total warfare" was totally wrong from ideology to concrete policies and methods. It promoted the inflation of class struggle. At that time, some comrades were criticized as capitalist roaders and some diligent laborers were criticized as typical examples of capitalist roaders. This harmed many cadres and the masses. The inflation of class struggle was also reflected in rural economic work. For example, we criticized "private plots" as [word indistinct] prohibited six categories of products from being marketed at rural trade fairs, "cut the tail of capitalism" and so on. Not only dampening the labor enthusiasm of the cadres and masses, but its political and ideological influence has not yet been eradicated. When people suggested that some of the peasants should be allowed to become rich before others, some cadres were immediately worried that this would cause polarization. When the policy of removing labels from reformed landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements was instituted, they were afraid of being accused of "not taking a firm stand." After the smashing of the gang of four, though the pernicious influence of "total warfare" has been gradually understood and corresponding measures have been adopted, we still have an inadequate estimate of its influence. This is because we have not examined, from the viewpoint of idealism and metaphysics, the ideological root of this error.

At the conference, the regional CCP committee shouldered the responsibility for the error of "total warfare" and reiterated the cancellation of relevant documents, decisions and wordings.

On the problem of the large collective and small freedom the conference proposed: We must emancipate our minds, base our work on our own localities and think of additional methods. Those things suitable for collective management should be managed by the collective.

And under the premise of continuous expansion of the collective economy, the individual commune members can grasp those things that are suitable for them to manage. There should be clear limits. So long as we persist in the system of "basic number of labor days" and "basic amount of manure to be handed over," and so long as we uphold the production team as the basic accounting unit, we are supporting socialist collective ownership. In the past, there was confusion on the issues of class struggle and the two roads. The conference has decided to further employ some policies and measures and resolutely set right those things which have been thrown into disorder so as to expedite thorough development of the situation in the rural areas of our region.

Criterion of Truth Issue

HK200910 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Sep 79 HK

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, the participants at the work conference held by the autonomous regional CCP committee took the rectification of the ideological line as the point of departure and deeply discussed ways to persevere in seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and greatly promoting all types of work in this region. The conference noted: Carrying out the discussions on the criterion of truth and rectifying the ideological line mean that in carrying out practical work, we must persevere in seeking truth from facts and proceed from reality in everything. The conference confirmed that leaders at all levels have paid attention to grasping this issue relatively well and have made progress on this issue. The practice of not taking measures that are suitable for local conditions, going in for implementing work rigidly, regardless of the conditions, and mechanically importing experiences and ways of doing things has declined.

During the discussion, quite a few comrades talked about their sufferings which resulted from mechanically importing ways of doing things. They have learned a profound lesson. In the past, while studying experiences of other areas, they did not concentrate their efforts on studying the fundamental experiences but only mechanically copied some concrete ways of doing things. For example: In determining labor remuneration they blindly followed the egalitarian calculation of work points on the basis of work done and only placed emphasis on adopting one form; in the distribution of grain rations, they followed the method for "self-reporting and public assessment"; in farmland capital construction, they followed the impractical construction of "small plains"; in housing, they made too drastic and excessive demands on building new residential quarters. It is good to stress cadre participation in labor. However, to one-sidedly set demands of "100, 200 and 300 labor days a year" for different grades of cadres is divorced from reality.

The conference also noted: Many areas have not solved the problems of mechanically conveying and applying the directives and instructions of higher authorities regardless of actual local conditions. Although there can be no doubt about implementing such directives and instructions, the point is that we must proceed from reality and implement them in close connection with our own actual conditions. We must not define their implementation by the subordinates of higher authorities in a manner appropriate to local conditions as making separate arrangements. We must also not describe those subordinates who mechanically convey the directives and instructions of their higher authorities as having a strong sense of organization. We must not equate the sense of organization with the mechanical conveyance and application of the directives and instructions of higher authorities.

This is because such directives and instructions are formulated with the situation as a whole in mind, by proceeding from general conditions and through general principles. Only by integrating our actual conditions with such directives and instructions can we truly implement their spirit. Those who do well in integrating the implementation of these directives and instructions with their own conditions show that they have a high level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Acting as an office for incoming and outgoing mail is the simplest and most irresponsible way of doing things and is absolutely not the so-called manifestation of a strong sense of organization. Only by integrating the efforts to proceed from reality with a sense of organization can we correctly implement the directives and instructions of higher authorities. When Comrade Mao Zedong was alive, he called all communists to firmly bear in mind that the method of work is to determine our policies in accordance with the actual conditions. Through the discussions on the criterion of truth, we must raise our awareness in implementing this teaching of Chairman Mao.

The conference added: Seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything are integrated with the emancipation of people's minds. To emancipate people's minds, we must smash the mental fetters of idealism and metaphysics created by Lin Biao and the gang of four and enable people's minds to be capable of truly reflecting actual conditions and conforming with objective laws.

TYPHOON NO 13 MOVING TOWARD GUANGDONG

OW230440 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] The central meteorological observatory at 2200 GMT on 22 September issued the following typhoon report: Typhoon No 13 temporarily became a low pressure system with a decreased wind force after reaching the South China Sea. However, it again developed into a typhoon with increased wind force last night. At 2100 GMT on 22 September, it was located about 270 kms southeast of Shangchuan Dao of China's Guangdong Province, at 21.2 degrees north latitude and 115 degrees east longitude. There was a maximum wind force of 8 near the center.

It is expected that the center of the typhoon will move in a westerly direction at about 15 kms per hour with an increased wind force. It will slowly approach the western coast of Guangdong and hit land along the coastal areas between Taishan and Zhangjiang of Guangdong Province tonight or early tomorrow.

Under the influence of the typhoon, winds will gradually increase from force 6 to 8 by tomorrow over the northern part of the South China Sea, Beibu Wan [the Gulf of Tonkin] and the central and western parts of Guangdong. Areas near the center of the typhoon will have strong winds of force 8 to 9. Additionally, there will be heavy rainfall near the central and western coast of Guangdong. All units concerned are asked to listen carefully to local weather forecasts.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

JILIN PROVINCIAL CYL CONGRESS OPENS 22 SEPTEMBER

SK231146 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 79 SK

[Report on the grand opening of the Eighth Jilin Provincial CYL Congress--portions recorded]

[Exerpts] The Eighth Jilin Provincial CYL Congress ceremoniously opened this morning at the auditorium of the provincial guest house. A total of 1,000 delegates attended this congress, fully manifesting the great revolutionary unity of the CYL members and other youths across the province and showing the excellent situation resulting from our flourishing CYL work.

Leading comrades of the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including: (Wang Daren), He Youfa, (Li Jingping), Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, Zong Xiyun, Mu Lin and Chen Hong, attended the opening ceremony of the eighth provincial CYL congress. Also present at today's opening ceremony were Xu Shouxuan and Zhang Kaijing, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. Others attending the opening ceremony included (Du Tie) and (Cheng Peixiang), deputy secretaries of the CYL committees of Liaoning and Heilongjiang provinces respectively, as well as responsible comrades of the pertinent departments, committees and bureaus of the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Invited to attend the ceremony were (Huang Hongrui), a veteran Red Army fighter and presently adviser of the Jilin Provincial Military District, and Tang Aoqing, a well-known scientist and experienced professor who is now the president of Jilin University. The ceremony was presided over by Du Changling, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CYL Committee.

[Begin recording] Would Comrade (Wang Daren), secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, give us a speech. [applause] [another voice] Comrades, the Eighth Jilin Provincial CYL Congress has opened with grandeur today. On behalf of the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, I wish to extend my warmest congratulations to the congress. [applause] I also wish to extend my cordial regards through you to the broad masses of CYL members and other young comrades on all fronts who are ardently working and making accomplishments in the four modernizations. [applause] [end recording]

After stating the excellent situation in our province since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and expounding on the role of CYL organizations in our socialist revolution and construction, Comrade (Wang Daren) said: [begin recording] The party Central Committee, headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, has [words indistinct] laid down the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. A decision has been made to devote 3 years to the readjustment of the national economy. This is the first battle for the four modernizations in our country. To win this battle, it is necessary to make a radical change in the seriously imbalanced state of our national economy and place it on the path of sustained, appropriately proportionated and high-speed development. The eighth provincial CYL congress is held at the time of the beginning of this first battle. I believe that you are surely able to display your wisdom and talents, distinguish yourselves and dedicate your youth to the new Long March just as the revolutionaries of the older generation did to the 25,000-li Long March.

Comrades, the heavy tasks of the four modernizations are on your shoulders. The party and people have pinned their hope on you, and the future is calling you. I hope that you will hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, firmly implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, emancipate your minds, "start up the machinery," seek truth from facts, unite as one, look ahead and make more splendid contributions to the great cause of the four modernizations. [applause] [end recording]

Messages of greetings were read at the ceremony by responsible comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee, the Heilongjiang Provincial CYL Committee, the Jilin Provincial Trade Union Council, the Jilin Provincial Women's Federation and the Jilin Provincial Military District.

JILIN OFFICIALS ATTEND PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

SK230642 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to station sources, the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial work conference on the subject of the agricultural natural resources survey and zoning. The conference relayed and implemented the guidelines of the national conferences on agricultural natural resources and zoning and on general soil survey and the guidelines of the national forum on agricultural mechanization zoning.

The conference stressed that efforts should be made to sincerely grasp the agricultural natural resources survey and agricultural zoning work and to promote the agricultural development of our province at a high speed.

During the course of the conference, leading comrades of the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including (Wang Daren), Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan and Mu Lin, listened to the report on carrying out this work. Comrade Mu Lin gave a summation speech at the conference.

The conference held that the study of agricultural natural resources survey and zoning is a fundamental work for achieving farm modernization and the basic skills for managing agriculture with scientific methods. The conference pointed out that the main tasks of the agricultural natural resources survey and zoning are to call for sincere surveys and study of soil, water, climate and living resources and the economic and technical conditions, to give a comprehensive appraisal and to set forth plans for rational development, utilization and protection of natural resources in order to provide a scientific basis for agricultural zoning. The conference also called for efforts to develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, in accordance with the local conditions.

The conference discussed and revised the draft outline of the provincial agricultural natural resources survey and agricultural zoning plan, as well as the draft plans for implementing the soil survey and agricultural mechanization zoning work throughout the province. The conference also called on various departments concerned and various municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, counties and cities to formulate specific work plans to strengthen the leadership and to full the task in accordance with the required time, quality and quantity limitations.

JILIN HOLDS MEETING ON CRITERION FOR TRUTH

SK230743 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] Recently, the provincial CCP committee held a meeting in Yushu County to exchange experiences in discussing the question of the criterion for truth and to mobilize the vast numbers of cadres and masses in the province to continue this discussion on an extensive scale and in a deepgoing way. Through this discussion, the meeting urged that they should straighten out their ideological line, implement with determined efforts the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations.

The meeting was attended by responsible persons, numbering 300 in all, from various prefectural, municipal and autonomous prefectural CCP committees, various county, city and district CCP committees, various departments, committees and offices at the provincial level and various bureaus on the propaganda, cultural and educational fronts as well as responsible persons from some large industrial and mining enterprises and institutions of higher learning.

Comrade (Wang Daren) addressed the meeting. Comrade (Yu Lin) presided over the meeting and delivered a summation speech. Experiences in discussing the criterion for truth were reported to the meeting by the party committees of Yushu County and (Huancheng) committee of this county, the party school, chemical fertilizer plants from machinery bureau and XINHUA bookstore of Yushu County, Changchun No 1 motor vehicle plant and (Hengdaohezi) commune of Dongfeng County.

In his speech Comrade (Wang Daren) reviewed the historical origin and subsequent development of the discussion on the criterion for truth. Speaking of the nature and significance of this discussion, he said: An issue has appeared in our party with regard to the line, principles and policies laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Some approve of them, while others do not. The situation in our province is that the vast majority of our comrades support the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Some, however, have doubts and misgivings and a tiny number resist or even oppose it. From the viewpoint of the theory of knowledge, this issue is a struggle between two diametrically opposite ideological lines, or, to be specific, between seeking truth from facts and adhering to book worship. For this reason, the discussion of the criterion for truth amounts to a matter of prime importance pertaining to the inheritance defense and development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to the destiny of our party and state. Leading cadres, particularly key leading cadres, at and above the county level, must clearly understand the vital significance of this discussion and take an active part in studying and discussing the question on the criterion for truth.

Comrade (Wang Daren) continued: This discussion should be implemented in light of our actual situation. It is imperative to further criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and earnestly solve the following four questions: 1) Are we really supporting the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee or just pretending to support it? 2) Are we really holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought or just pretending to do so? 3) Are we practicing genuine or sham socialism? 4) Are we developing genuine socialist democracy or sham democracy?

Concluding his speech, Comrade (Wang Daren) pointed out: To carry out the discussion in depth, the leaders should pay attention to and strengthen the leadership over this matter. While conducting the discussion, persistent efforts should be made to educate the comrades by positive measures and act in accordance with the principle of the three not's-- that is, not seizing on others' faults, not putting labels on people and not using the big stick.

In his summation, Comrade (Yu Lin) expounded on a few ideological questions which the comrades might have in implementing the discussion, namely, the relationships between theory and practice, between simple class feeling and scientific approach and between conducting the discussion and summing up historical experience. He also spoke on the specific plan for implementing the discussion in depth.

LIAONING OFFICIALS ATTEND OPENING OF LIGHT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

SK211208 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 79 SK

[Text] According to station reporters, the Liaoning Provincial Light Industry Conference, sponsored by the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, opened in Shenyang on the morning of 20 September. Attending the opening ceremony were secretaries in charge of industry from various municipalities, prefectures, counties and districts throughout the province and responsible comrades of the planning committees and economic committees at all levels and departments concerned, as well as representatives of some advanced enterprises, totaling more than 550 people.

This large-scale light industry conference, sponsored by the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee is the first one in the history of our province. The main aim of this conference is to deeply implement the principle of the party Central Committee on readjusting, reforming, consolidating and raising the standard of the national economy and the guidelines of the fifth provincial party congress. After exchanging experiences and studying the specific measures for readjustment, the conference mapped out feasible plans to insure that the light, textile and electronics industries of our province will have a great development in the course of readjustment.

Shen Yue, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the occasion.

Chen Puru's Address

SK230514 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpt] According to our sources, Comrade Chen Puru, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial party committee, in a speech delivered at the inaugural ceremony of the provincial light industry conference, said that one of our major tasks in the 3-year readjustment of the national economy is to promote the light, textile and electronics industries, bring about a change in the balance of development between agriculture, light and heavy industries and make them harmonious.

This conference was held, primarily to discuss and study how to expedite the development of light, textile, electronics and commune-and brigade-run industries. In addition, how to expedite the collective economy, collective industries and collective service trades in the 3 years of national economy's readjustment.

He pointed out: The total output value of the light, textile, electronics and commune- and brigade-run industry amounts to 11 billion yuan--such a foundation is quite solid. However, it only accounts for about 16 percent of the (?total output value) of heavy industry and there are many products that have yet to meet the demands of our province. Therefore, we should reach the goal of not only meeting the demands of the urban and rural sectors of our province but also expanding our industrial capacity to support other provinces. We should also expand the capacity of our light, textile and electronics industry to successfully enter the international markets, as well as make additional contributions to our country, for our province is one of our country's important industrial bases. Moreover, we have the resources to achieve this goal.

Comrade Chen Puru clearly pointed out: Developing agriculture is a task for the whole party and so is developing light industry. Because, if the light, textile and electronics industry are developed, they can meet the demands of the internal and export markets, and help us to quickly accumulate funds. We should attach a great deal of importance to this work and all trades and professions should support it.

LIAONING HOLDS INDUSTRIAL ARTS HANDICRAFTSMEN CONGRESS

SK230436 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 SK

[Text] The provincial congress of industrial art handicraftsmen and designers was held in Shenyang on 20 September. This congress was the first grand meeting of handicraftsmen and designers in industrial art departments of our province since our country's founding. Among the 163 delegates attending the congress were veteran handicraftsmen who have achieved great artistic feats, designers who are bold in putting ideas into practice and blazing new trails and who have made remarkable contributions in producing works of art, as well as college students and young artisans who are studying under the veteran handicraftsmen with an open mind, and an ambition to scale new heights in artistic creation. The congress is expected to conscientiously sum up the achievements in industrial arts, exchange creative experiences, commend advanced persons and mobilize the vast number of staff and workers to accelerate their contributions to developing the industrial arts of our province.

Prior to the opening of the congress, Huang Oudong, second secretary of the provincial party committee and Chen Puru, Shen Yue, Zhang Xincun, secretaries of the provincial party committee, received the delegates and posed for photographs with them. Leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees: Wang Guangzhong, Yang Dayi, (Zhang Tiejun), and Zhang Qingtai, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee were also present.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON YANG YICHEN ATTENDANCE AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

The following correction applies to the article entitled: "Heilongjiang's Yang Yichen Attends Memorial Service" published in the 19 September People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, S 1: First paragraph, line one should read: ...held for Comrade Lu He at the club...

BRIEFS

LIAONING BLAST FURNACE--Shenyang, 15 September--The No 6 blast furnace at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, Liaoning Province, reached a temperature of 1,300 degrees in testing high-blast temperatures, thus setting a new record for Chinese blast furnaces. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 15 Sep 79 OW]

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MA WENRUI RECEIVES SHAANXI FESTIVAL PERFORMERS

HK220133 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] Troupes from all parts of the province have been performing at a cultural festival held in Xian to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the PRC. The performers were received on 20 September by Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee; Xie Huaide, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Huang Zhi, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee.

WANG FENG ATTENDS XINJIANG REGIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

OW231148 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Summary] The Fourth Congress of Trade Unions in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region opened in Urumqi Municipality this morning. Since it is the first held since the downfall of the gang of four, the Fourth Congress of Trade Unions will mobilize and organize the working class of Xinjiang to work on the four modernizations with one mind and one heart. "The major tasks of the Fourth Regional Trade Union Congress are: take the (?resolutions) adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee as a guiding principle; (?review and approve) the report on the work of third regional trade union council [wei yuan hui 1201 0765 2585]; elect members of the fourth regional trade union council; sum up as well as exchange experience on the workers movement and trade union work; discuss the implementation of the various fighting tasks set by the 2d session of the 5th NPC and the 2d session of the 5th Xinjiang Regional People's Congress, give fuller play to the role of trade union organizations and further promote the work of trade union organizations in Xinjiang under the leadership of the regional party committee."

"Attending the opening ceremony were the responsible comrades from the regional party committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government and the Urumqi PLA units, including Wang Feng, Song Zhine, (?Zhang Shigong), Temur Dawamad, (?Zhang Siming), (Han Youjin), (Zhang Yihe) and [names indistinct]." The congress was attended by 792 representatives of 8 nationalities from the fronts of industry, communications, capital construction, science and technology and health in Xinjiang Region.

Comrade (Huang Lobing), deputy secretary of the regional party committee, spoke at the congress. He said: The trade union organizations now are shouldering a more arduous but glorious task in the new Long March. The regional party committee hopes that the trade union organizations at various levels will closely follow the shift of the focus of work of the whole party, devote themselves to accomplishing the four modernizations, mobilize as well as organize the workers of all nationalities to win the first battle for the four modernizations under the leadership of the party and play a better role as assistant to the party. To become an effective assistant to the party, it is important for the trade unions to adhere to the principle of work which places production above everything else.

"All trade unions now should mobilize the masses of staff workers and workers of all nationalities to launch a movement to increase production and practice economy with better quality, higher quantity, greater variety and lower costs as the major links, further promote mass socialist labor emulation campaigns and the movement to put forward rationalization proposals, and strive to fulfill or overfulfill the state production and construction plans for 1979."

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(Huang Lobing) added: "In order to play a better role as assistants to the party, it is necessary for the trade unions to step up ideological-political work among the masses of staff workers and workers. The major task of current ideological-political work is to continuously implement the guidelines of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, study well the important documents adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC and the fifth regional people's congress, and organize the worker masses to implement the guidelines of the two sessions and study the basic theory of Marxism and the four fundamental principles simultaneously. Meanwhile, the trade unions at various levels should conscientiously and penetratingly conduct discussion on the question of criterion for truth, thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and lead the masses of workers of all nationalities to achieve a common understanding of the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee."

After calling for still greater efforts to develop spare-time education for workers, raise their technical level and improve the welfare of workers and their dependents, Comrade (Huang Lobing) pointed out: "The party committees at various levels should pay attention to the work of trade unions, strengthen their leadership over trade unions and give fuller play to the role of trade union organizations so that the workers movement and trade union work in Xinjiang can be carried out smoothly under the guidance of the principles laid down by the party and in close coordination with the party's central tasks."

Comrade (Han Youjin), deputy political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, also spoke at the opening ceremony. He highly evaluated the achievements in socialist revolution and construction won by Xinjiang's working class and encouraged the worker masses to make still greater contributions to speeding up China's socialist modernization.

XINJIANG'S WANG FENG RECEIVES MINORITY VISITING GROUPS

OW211832 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Responsible comrades of party and government organs in Xinjiang Autonomous Region as well as of the Urumqi PLA units received the leaders and deputy leaders of the 15 subgroups of the visiting group of representatives of minority nationalities from 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. At noon on 19 September, first secretary Wang Feng of the regional CCP committee received and had a luncheon with the responsible persons of all the subgroups at the (Kunlun) guesthouse.

On 5 September, leading comrades of the regional party and government organs, including Si-ma-yi Ai-mai-ti, Zhang Shigong, Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-di and (Yan Changli), went to Changji and called on all the members of the visiting group who came from Turpan and were on their way to visit Shihezi.

On the afternoon of 20 September, responsible comrades of the visiting group's subgroups were once again received by responsible persons of the regional party and government organs as well as of the Urumqi PLA units, including Si-ma-yi Ai-mai-ti, (Huang Luobin), (Kang Yide), (Ai-de-zuo-fu ha-su-mu), (Han Jingcao), Wang Zhenwen, Mu-sha-ye-fu, Yu Zhanlin, Jia-na-bu-er, Yi-min-nuo-fu Ha-mi-ti and (Tuo-fu-qi Ha-di-er), and by responsible persons of the regional CPPCC committee, including An-ni-wa-er Han-ba-ha, Cheng Hao and Xia-er-xi Bie-ke. Afterward, the leading comrades had their picture taken and had dinner with the members of the visiting group. Also present were responsible persons from the departments concerned in the autonomous region as well as from Urumqi Municipality.

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